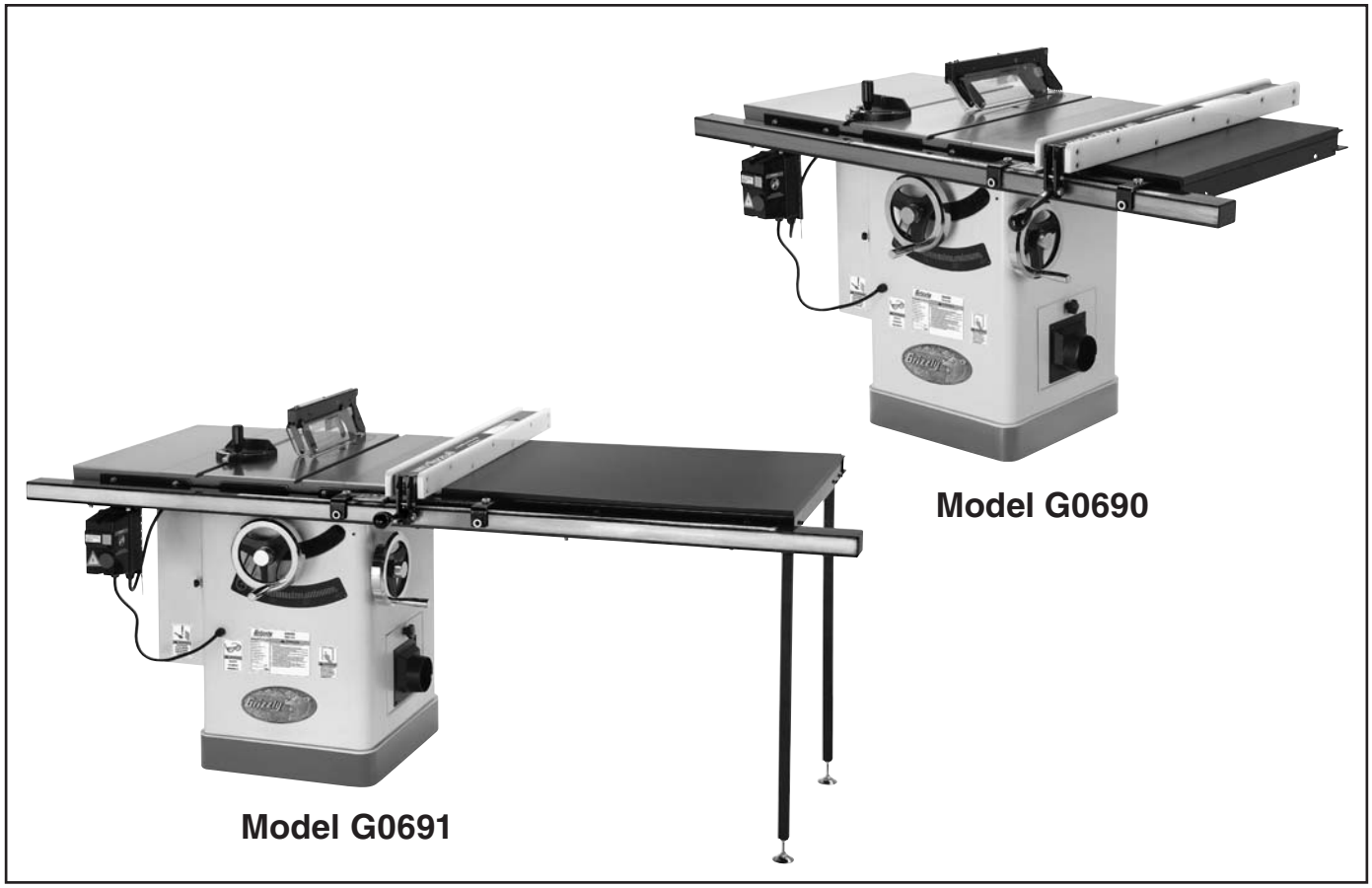
Grizzly Industrial, Inc.®

MODEL G0690/G0691
10" CABINET TABLE SAW
with RIVING KNIFE
OWNER'S MANUAL



Model G0690

Model G0691

COPYRIGHT © NOVEMBER, 2008 BY GRIZZLY INDUSTRIAL, INC.
WARNING: NO PORTION OF THIS MANUAL MAY BE REPRODUCED IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM WITHOUT THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF GRIZZLY INDUSTRIAL, INC.
#BL11376 PRINTED IN CHINA

⚠ WARNING!

This manual provides critical safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance and service of this machine/equipment.

Failure to read, understand and follow the instructions given in this manual may result in serious personal injury, including amputation, electrocution or death.

The owner of this machine/equipment is solely responsible for its safe use. This responsibility includes but is not limited to proper installation in a safe environment, personnel training and usage authorization, proper inspection and maintenance, manual availability and comprehension, application of safety devices, blade/cutter integrity, and the usage of personal protective equipment.

The manufacturer will not be held liable for injury or property damage from negligence, improper training, machine modifications or misuse.

⚠ WARNING!

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- **Lead from lead-based paints.**
- **Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products.**
- **Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.**

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: Work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION 2
Manual Accuracy 2
Contact Info 2
Functional Overview 2
Identification 3
G0690 Machine Data Sheet 4
G0691 Machine Data Sheet 7

SECTION 1: SAFETY 10
Safety Instructions for Machinery 10
Safety Instructions for Table Saws 12
Preventing Kickback 13
Protecting Yourself From Kickback 13
Glossary of Terms 14

SECTION 2: CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS 15
220V Operation 15

SECTION 3: SETUP 16
Items Needed for Setup 16
Unpacking 16
Hardware Recognition Chart 17
Inventory 18
Fence Inventory G0690 19
Fence Inventory G0691 19
Clean Up 20
Site Considerations 20
Assembly 21
Dust Collection 28
Test Run 28
Recommended Adjustments 29

SECTION 4: OPERATIONS 30
Basic Controls 30
Blade Selection 31
Blade Installation 32
Blade Guard Assembly 33
Riving Knife 34
Workpiece Inspection 35
Non-Through & Through Cuts 35
Ripping 36
Crosscutting 37
Miter Cuts 37
Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts 38
Dado Cutting 38
Rabbet Cutting 40
Resawing 42

SECTION 5: ACCESSORIES 46
Aftermarket Accessories 46
Shop Made Safety Accessories 48

SECTION 6: MAINTENANCE 49
Schedule 49
Cleaning 49
Lubrication 50

SECTION 7: SERVICE 51
Troubleshooting 51
Blade Tilt Stops 53
Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism 55
Splitter or Riving Knife Alignment 56
Fence Adjustments 57
Fence Scale Calibration 59
Miter Gauge Adjustments 60
Belt Tension & Replacement 61

SECTION 8: WIRING 62
Wiring Safety Instructions 62
Model G0690/G0691 Wiring Diagram 63

SECTION 9: PARTS 64
Table Saw Body Breakdown 64
Trunnion Assembly Breakdown 66
Blade Guard Breakdown 69
Miter Gauge Breakdown 70
Fence Breakdown 71
Model G0690 Extension Table Breakdown . 72
Model G0691 Extension Table Breakdown . 73
Table Saw Body Breakdown 74

WARRANTY AND RETURNS 77

INTRODUCTION

Manual Accuracy

We are proud to offer this manual with your new machine! We've made every effort to be exact with the instructions, specifications, drawings, and photographs of the machine we used when writing this manual. However, sometimes errors do happen and we apologize for them.

Also, owing to our policy of continuous improvement, **your machine may not exactly match the manual**. If you find this to be the case, and the difference between the manual and machine leaves you in doubt, immediately call our technical support for updates or clarification.

For your convenience, we always keep current Grizzly manuals and most updates available on our website at **www.grizzly.com**. Any updates to your machine will be reflected in these documents as soon as they are complete. Visit our site often to check for the latest updates!

Contact Info

We stand behind our machines. If you have any service questions, parts requests or general questions about the machine, please call or write us at the location listed below.

Grizzly Industrial, Inc.
1203 Lycoming Mall Circle
Muncy, PA 17756
Phone: (570) 546-9663
Fax: (800) 438-5901
E-Mail: techsupport@grizzly.com

If you have any comments regarding this manual, please write to us at the address below:

Grizzly Industrial, Inc.
C/O Technical Documentation Manager
P.O. Box 2069
Bellingham, WA 98227-2069
Email: manuals@grizzly.com

Functional Overview

The table saw is the foundation of any wood shop because it excels at making straight cuts that leave a smooth and accurate edge.

The table saw features a circular blade underneath the table that can be raised and lowered to control the depth of cut. By default, the blade is positioned 90° to the table for square cut edges, but it can be positioned anywhere between 90° and 45° for bevel cut edges.

The table saw uses a fence as the main cutting guide for the workpiece. The fence is mounted on a rail that runs alongside the table and is designed to slide freely toward and away from the blade. A scale mounted to the rail allows the operator to see how far away the fence face is from the blade in order to position the fence for the correct cutting width.

The fence is mostly used for cuts in which the workpiece can remain stable while sliding along the fence face. When a workpiece cannot slide against the fence in a stable manner, the miter gauge is used as an alternative way to guide and support the workpiece during the cut.

The miter gauge works by fitting into a specially shaped slot in the table called a "T-Slot," which allows it to slide parallel with the blade. The miter gauge body can be rotated to allow a wide range of cutting angles while its bar remains parallel to the blade.

A blade guard assembly is included with the table saw to reduce the risk of accidental injury during operation. The blade guard assembly is equipped with a clear shield so the operator can watch the workpiece during the cut. The blade guard is also equipped with a splitter and anti-kickback pawls, which respectively work to prevent kickback and stop or slow kickback if it happens.

A riving knife is also included that acts the same way as the splitter, but when the guard is removed for certain non-through cuts.

Identification

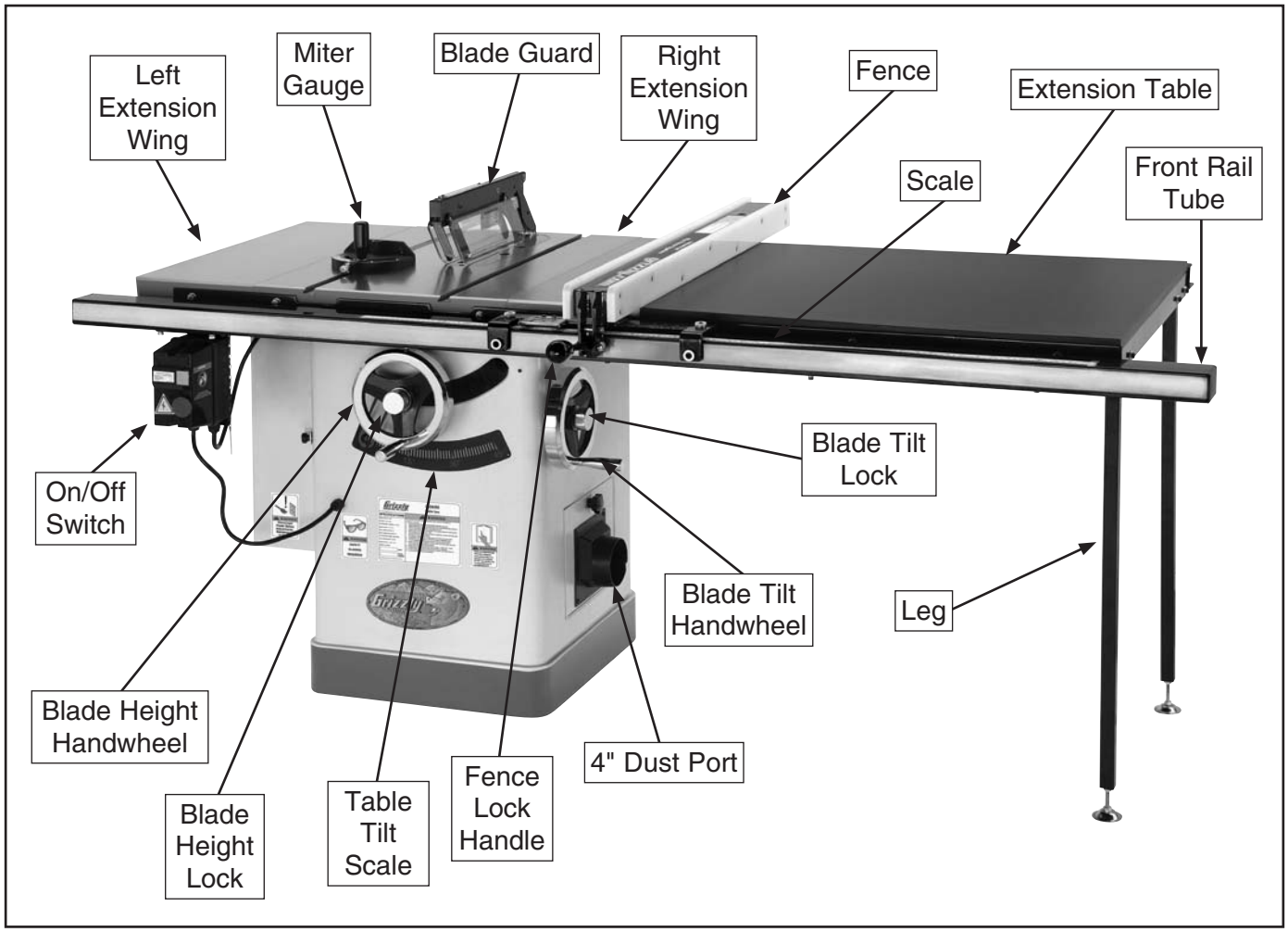


Figure 1. Identification (Model G0691 shown).

MACHINE DATA SHEET

Customer Service #: (570) 546-9663 • To Order Call: (800) 523-4777 • Fax #: (800) 438-5901

MODEL G0690
10" TABLE SAW w/RIVING KNIFE

Product Dimensions:

Weight	550 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	62" x 41" x 40"
Foot Print (Length/Width)	20" x 20"

Shipping Dimensions:

Carton #1

Type	Cardboard
Content	Machine
Weight	524 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	30" x 25" x 42"

Carton #2

Type	Cardboard
Content	Fence
Weight	31 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	42" x 17" x 7"

Carton #3

Type	Cardboard
Content	Rails
Weight	36 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	68" x 7" x 5"

Carton #4

Type	Cardboard
Content	Extension Board
Weight	12 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	29" x 15" x 4"

Electrical:

Switch	Magnetic with Thermal Overload Protection
Switch Voltage	220V
Cord Length	6 ft.
Cord Gauge	14 gauge
Recommended Circuit Size	20A
Plug	No
Recommended Plug Type	6-20

Motors:

Main

Type	TEFC Capacitor Start Induction
Horsepower	3 HP
Voltage	220V
Phase	Single
Amps	12.8A
Speed	3450 RPM
Cycle	60 Hz
Number Of Speeds	1
Power Transfer	Triple V-Belt Drive
Bearings	Shielded and Permanently Sealed

Main Specifications:

Blade Information

Maximum Blade Diameter	10"
Maximum Width of Dado	13/16"
Blade Tilt	Left 0-45°
Arbor Size	5/8"
Arbor Speed	4300 RPM
Arbor Bearings	Sealed and Permanently Lubricated

Cutting Capacities

Maximum Depth of Cut at 90 Degrees	3 1/8"
Maximum Depth of Cut at 45 Degrees	2 3/16"
Maximum Rip to Right of Blade-Standard	30"
Maximum Rip to Left of Blade	12"

Table Information

Floor to Table Height	34"
Table Size Length	20"
Table Size Width.	27"
Table Size Thickness	1 1/2"
Table Size with Extension Wings Length	40
Table Size with Extension Wings Width	27
Table Size with Extension Wings Thickness	1 1/2"
Distance Front of Table to Center of Blade	17 1/4"
Distance Front of Table to Blade at Maximum Cut	12 1/4"

Fence Information

Fence Type	Camlock T-Shaped Fence with HDPE Face
Fence Size Length	48"
Fence Size Width	4 1/8"
Fence Size Height	2 1/2"
Fence Rail Type	Square Steel Tubing
Fence Rail Length	62"
Fence Rail Width	2 3/4"
Fence Rail Height	2"

Miter Gauge Information

Miter Gauge Slot Type	T-Slot
Miter Gauge Slot Size Width	3/4"
Miter Gauge Slot Size Height	3/8"

Construction

Table Construction	Precision Ground Cast Iron
Wings Construction	Precision Ground Cast Iron
Trunnions Construction	Cast Iron
Base Construction	Pre-Formed Steel
Body Assembly Construction	Pre-Formed Steel
Fence Assembly Construction	Steel with HDPE Side Plates
Rails Construction	Steel
Miter Gauge Construction	Cast Iron with Steel Bar
Guard Construction	Steel and Plastic

Other Related Information:

Paint	Powder Coated
Number of Dust Ports	1
Dust Port Size	4"
Mobile Base	G7314

Other Specifications:

ISO Factory	ISO 9001
Country of Origin	China
Warranty	1 Year
Serial Number Location	ID Label on Cabinet
Assembly Time	1 hour

Features:

Includes Riving Knife and Blade Guard
Camlock T-Shaped Fence with HDPE Face
Quick-Release Device for Changing Guard/Riving Knife
Includes Standard and Dado Table Inserts
Fence Design Slides Easy and Locks Solid

MACHINE DATA SHEET

Customer Service #: (570) 546-9663 • To Order Call: (800) 523-4777 • Fax #: (800) 438-5901

MODEL G0691
10" TABLE SAW w/RIVING KNIFE & EXTENSION TABLE

Product Dimensions:

Weight	590 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	82" x 41" x 40"
Foot Print (Length/Width)	20" x 20"

Shipping Dimensions:

Carton #1

Type	Cardboard
Content	Machine
Weight	524 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	30" x 25" x 42"

Carton #2

Type	Cardboard
Content	Fence
Weight	31 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	42" x 17" x 7"

Carton #3

Type	Cardboard
Content	Rails and Legs
Weight	59 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	91" x 7" x 5"

Carton #4

Type	Cardboard
Content	Extension Board
Weight	30 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	35" x 29" x 4"

Electrical:

Switch	Magnetic with Thermal Overload Protection
Switch Voltage	220V
Cord Length	6 ft.
Cord Gauge	14 gauge
Recommended Circuit Size	20A
Plug	No
Recommended Plug Type	6-20

Motors:

Main

Type	TEFC Capacitor Start Induction
Horsepower	3 HP
Voltage	220V
Phase	Single
Amps	12.8A
Speed	3450 RPM
Cycle	60 Hz
Number Of Speeds	1
Power Transfer	Triple V-Belt Drive
Bearings	Shielded and Permanently Sealed

Main Specifications:

Blade Information

Maximum Blade Diameter	10"
Maximum Width of Dado	13/16"
Blade Tilt	Left 0-45°
Arbor Size	5/8"
Arbor Speed	4300 RPM
Arbor Bearings	Sealed and Permanently Lubricated

Cutting Capacities

Maximum Depth of Cut at 90 Degrees	3 1/8"
Maximum Depth of Cut at 45 Degrees	2 3/16"
Maximum Rip to Right of Blade-Standard	50"
Maximum Rip to Left of Blade	12"

Table Information

Floor to Table Height	34"
Table Size Length (Main Table w/o Wings)	20"
Table Size Length with Extension Wings	40"
Table Size Length with Extension Table	74 3/4"
Table Size Width.	27"
Table Size Thickness	1 1/2"
Distance Front of Table to Center of Blade	17 1/4"
Distance Front of Table to Blade at Maximum Cut	12 1/4"

Fence Information

Fence Type	Camlock T-Shaped Fence with HDPE Face
Fence Size Length	48"
Fence Size Width	4 1/8"
Fence Size Height	2 1/2"
Fence Rail Type	Square Steel Tubing
Fence Rail Length	62"
Fence Rail Width	2 3/4"
Fence Rail Height	2"

Miter Gauge Information

Miter Gauge Slot Type	T-Slot
Miter Gauge Slot Size Width	3/4"
Miter Gauge Slot Size Height	3/8"

Construction

Table Construction	Precision Ground Cast Iron
Wings Construction	Precision Ground Cast Iron
Trunnions Construction	Cast Iron
Base Construction	Pre-Formed Steel
Body Assembly Construction	Pre-Formed Steel
Fence Assembly Construction	Steel with HDPE Side Plates
Rails Construction	Steel
Miter Gauge Construction	Cast Iron with Steel Bar
Guard Construction	Steel and Plastic

Other Related Information:

Paint	Powder Coated
Number of Dust Ports	1
Dust Port Size	4"
Mobile Base	G7314

Other Specifications:

ISO Factory	ISO 9001
Country of Origin	China
Warranty	1 Year
Serial Number Location	ID Label on Cabinet
Assembly Time	1 hour

Features:

Includes Riving Knife and Blade Guard
Camlock T-Shaped Fence with HDPE Face
Quick-Release Device for Changing Guard/Riving Knife
Includes Standard and Dado Table Inserts
Fence Design Slides Easy and Locks Solid

SECTION 1: SAFETY

⚠WARNING

For Your Own Safety, Read Instruction Manual Before Operating this Machine

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures.

⚠DANGER **Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, WILL result in death or serious injury.**

⚠WARNING **Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, COULD result in death or serious injury.**

⚠CAUTION **Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, MAY result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.**

NOTICE **This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the machine.**

⚠WARNING

Safety Instructions for Machinery

1. **READ THE ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE STARTING MACHINERY.** Machinery presents serious injury hazards to untrained users.
2. **ALWAYS USE ANSI APPROVED SAFETY GLASSES WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY.** Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses—they are NOT safety glasses.
3. **ALWAYS WEAR A NIOSH APPROVED RESPIRATOR WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY THAT PRODUCES DUST.** Most types of dust (wood, metal, etc.) can cause severe respiratory illnesses.
4. **ALWAYS USE HEARING PROTECTION WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY.** Machinery noise can cause permanent hearing loss.
5. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** DO NOT wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, or jewelry that can catch in moving parts. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair and wear non-slip footwear.
6. **NEVER OPERATE MACHINERY WHEN TIRED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL.** Be mentally alert at all times when running machinery.

⚠WARNING
Safety Instructions for Machinery

7. **ONLY ALLOW TRAINED AND PROPERLY SUPERVISED PERSONNEL TO OPERATE MACHINERY.** Make sure operation instructions are safe and clearly understood.

8. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** Keep all children and visitors a safe distance from the work area.

9. **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF.** Use padlocks, master switches, and remove start switch keys.

10. **NEVER LEAVE WHEN MACHINE IS RUNNING.** Turn power ***OFF*** and allow all moving parts to come to a complete stop before leaving machine unattended.

11. **DO NOT USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS.** DO NOT use machinery in damp, wet locations, or where any flammable or noxious fumes may exist.

12. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN AND WELL LIGHTED.** Clutter and dark shadows may cause accidents.

13. **USE A GROUNDED EXTENSION CORD RATED FOR THE MACHINE AMPERAGE.** Grounded cords minimize shock hazards. Undersized cords create excessive heat. Always replace damaged extension cords.

14. **ALWAYS DISCONNECT FROM POWER SOURCE BEFORE SERVICING MACHINERY**. Make sure switch is in OFF position before reconnecting.

15. **MAINTAIN MACHINERY WITH CARE.** Keep blades sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

16. **MAKE SURE GUARDS ARE IN PLACE AND WORK CORRECTLY BEFORE USING MACHINERY.**

17. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Make a habit of checking for keys and adjusting wrenches before turning machinery ***ON***.

18. **CHECK FOR DAMAGED PARTS BEFORE USING MACHINERY.** Check for binding or misaligned parts, broken parts, loose bolts, and any other conditions that may impair machine operation. Repair or replace damaged parts before operation.

19. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Refer to the instruction manual for recommended accessories. Improper accessories increase risk of injury.

20. **DO NOT FORCE MACHINERY.** Work at the speed for which the machine or accessory was designed.

21. **SECURE WORKPIECE.** Use clamps or a vise to hold the workpiece when practical. A secured workpiece protects your hands and frees both hands to operate the machine.

22. **DO NOT OVERREACH.** Maintain stability and balance at all times.

23. **MANY MACHINES CAN EJECT WORKPIECES TOWARD OPERATOR.** Know and avoid conditions that cause the workpiece to "kickback."

24. **ALWAYS LOCK MOBILE BASES (IF USED) BEFORE OPERATING MACHINERY**.

25. **CERTAIN DUST MAY BE HAZARDOUS** to the respiratory systems of people and animals, especially fine dust. Be aware of the type of dust you are exposed to and always wear a respirator designed to filter that type of dust.

⚠WARNING
Safety Instructions for Table Saws

1. **SAFETY GUARDS.** Always use the blade guard and splitter on "through-sawing" operations, where the blade cuts completely through the top of the workpiece. Always use a riving knife for non-through cuts.

2. **KICKBACK.** Be familiar with kickback. Kickback happens when the workpiece is thrown towards the operator at a high rate of speed. *Until you have a clear understanding of kickback and how it occurs, DO NOT operate this table saw!*

3. **REACHING OVER SAW BLADE.** Never reach behind or over the blade while the saw is running; *hands or arms will be pulled into the saw blade if kickback occurs.*

4. **WORKPIECE CONTROL.** Make sure the workpiece is stable on the table and is supported by the rip fence or the miter gauge during cutting operations. DO NOT perform any cutting operations free-hand.

5. **SAFETY ACCESSORIES.** Use push sticks, hold-downs, featherboards, and other devices to increase cutting safety.

6. **OPERATOR POSITION.** Never stand or have any part of your body directly in-line with the cutting path of the saw blade. Avoid operations and hand positions where a slip could cause your hand to move into the blade.

7. **CUT-OFF PIECES.** Turn saw ***OFF*** and allow blade to stop before removing workpiece cutoffs.

8. **CROSSCUTTING OPERATIONS.** Remove the rip fence whenever using the miter gauge to crosscut a workpiece.

9. **BLADE HEIGHT.** Always adjust the blade to the proper height above the workpiece.

10. **WORKPIECE SUPPORT.** Provide adequate support to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long workpieces.

11. **DAMAGED SAW BLADES.** Never use blades that have been dropped or otherwise damaged.

12. **DADO AND RABBET OPERATIONS.** Dado and rabbeting operations require special attention because those operations must be performed with the blade guard removed. DO NOT attempt these operations without first reading the sections in this manual on those specific operations.

13. **CUTTING CORRECT MATERIAL.** This machine is intended for cutting natural and man-made wood products, laminate covered wood products, and some plastics. This machine is NOT designed to cut metal, glass, stone, tile, etc.; cutting these materials with a table saw may lead to injury.

14. **EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES.** If at any time you are experiencing difficulties performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Contact our Service Department at (570) 546-9663.

⚠WARNING

Like all machinery there is potential danger when operating this machine. Accidents are frequently caused by lack of familiarity or failure to pay attention. Use this machine with respect and caution to lessen the possibility of operator injury. If normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

⚠CAUTION

No list of safety guidelines can be complete. Every shop environment is different. Always consider safety first, as it applies to your individual working conditions. Use this and other machinery with caution and respect. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury, damage to equipment, or poor work results.

Preventing Kickback

Below are tips to avoid the most common causes of kickback:

- Only cut workpieces with at least one smooth and straight edge. DO NOT cut warped, cupped or twisted wood.
- Never attempt freehand cuts. If the workpiece is not fed parallel with the blade, kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or miter gauge to support the workpiece.
- Make sure the splitter or riving knife is aligned with the blade. A misaligned splitter or riving knife can cause the workpiece to catch or bind, increasing the chance of kickback. If you think that your splitter or riving knife is not aligned with the blade, check it immediately!
- Take the time to check and adjust the rip fence parallel with the blade; otherwise, the chances of kickback are extreme.
- The splitter or riving knife maintains the kerf in the workpiece, reducing the chance of kickback. Always use the riving knife for all non-through operations, unless a dado blade is installed. Always use the splitter with the blade guard for all through cuts.
- Feed cuts through to completion. Anytime you stop feeding a workpiece in the middle of a cut, the chance of kickback is greatly increased.
- Keep the blade guard installed and in good working order. Only remove it when performing non-through cuts and immediately re-install the blade guard when finished. Remember, always use the riving knife for all non-through operations, unless a dado blade is installed.
- Make multiple, shallow passes when performing a non-through cut. Making a deep non-through cut will greatly increase the chance of kickback.

⚠WARNING

Statistics show that most common accidents among table saw users can be linked to kickback. Kickback is typically defined as the high-speed expulsion of stock from the table saw toward its operator. In addition to the danger of the operator or others in the area being struck by the flying stock, it is often the case that the operator's hands are pulled into the blade during the kickback.

Protecting Yourself From Kickback

Even if you know how to prevent kickback, it may still happen. Here are some tips to protect yourself if kickback DOES occur:

- Stand to the side of the blade during every cut. If kickback does occur, the thrown workpiece usually travels directly in front of the blade.
- Wear safety glasses or a face shield. In the event of kickback, your eyes and face are the most vulnerable part of your body.
- Never, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade. Should kickback occur, your hand will be pulled into the blade.
- Use a push stick to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade. If kickback occurs, the push stick will most likely take the damage that your hand would have received.
- Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices to prevent or slow down kickback.

Glossary of Terms

The following is a list of common definitions, terms and phrases used throughout this manual as they relate to this table saw and woodworking in general. Become familiar with these terms for assembling, adjusting or operating this machine. Your safety is **VERY** important to us at Grizzly!

Arbor: A metal shaft extending from the drive mechanism that is the mounting location for the saw blade.

Bevel Edge Cut: A cut made with the blade tilted to an angle between 0˚ and 45˚ to cut a beveled edge onto a workpiece. Refer to **Page 38** for more details.

Blade Guard Assembly: Metal or plastic safety device that mounts over the saw blade. Its function is to prevent the operator from coming into contact with the saw blade. Refer to **Page 33** for more details.

Crosscut: Cutting operation in which the crosscut fence is used to cut across the shortest width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 37** for more details.

Dado Blade: Blade or set of blades that are used to cut grooves and rabbets. Refer to **Page 47** for more details. **DO NOT use a dado blade larger than 8" in diameter on this saw!** The saw and arbor are not intended to safely use a larger dado blade.

Dado Cut: Cutting operation that uses a dado blade to cut a flat bottomed groove into the face of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 38** for more details.

Featherboard: Safety device used to keep the workpiece against the rip fence and against the table surface. Refer to **Page 48** for more details.

Kerf: The resulting cut or gap in the workpiece after the saw blade passes through during a cutting operation.

Kickback: An event in which the workpiece is propelled back towards the operator at a high rate of speed.

Non-Through Cut: A cut in which the blade does not cut through the top of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 35** for more details.

Parallel: Being an equal distance apart at every point along two given lines or planes (i.e. the rip fence face is parallel to the face of the saw blade).

Perpendicular: Lines or planes that intersect and form right angles (i.e. the blade is perpendicular to the table surface).

Push Stick: Safety device used to push the workpiece through a cutting operation. Used most often when rip cutting thin workpieces. Refer to **Page 48** for more details.

Rabbet: Cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 40** for more details.

Rip Cut: Cutting operation in which the rip fence is used to cut across the widest width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 36** for more details.

Riving Knife: Metal plate located behind the blade. It maintains the kerf opening in the wood when performing a cutting operation. Refer to **Page 34** for more details.

Straightedge: A tool used to check the flatness, parallelism, or consistency of a surface(s).

Thin Kerf Blade: A blade with a kerf or thickness that is thinner than a standard blade. Since thin kerf blades are typically the same thickness of the splitter or riving knife—and in some cases thinner—we DO NOT recommend that they be used on this saw due to the increased risk of kickback.

Through Cut: A cut in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece. Refer to **Page 35** for more details.

SECTION 2: CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS

220V Operation

⚠WARNING

Serious personal injury could occur if you connect the machine to power before completing the setup process. DO NOT connect the machine to the power until instructed later in this manual.

⚠WARNING

Electrocution or fire could result if machine is not grounded and installed in compliance with electrical codes. Compliance MUST be verified by a qualified electrician!

Full Load Amperage Draw

This machine draws the following amps under maximum load:

Amp Draw (G0690/G0691) ..... 12.8 Amps

Power Supply Circuit Requirements

The power supply circuit for your machine MUST be grounded and rated for the amperage given below. Never replace a circuit breaker on an existing circuit with one of higher amperage without consulting a qualified electrician to ensure compliance with wiring codes. **If you are unsure about the wiring codes in your area or you plan to connect your machine to a shared circuit, consult a qualified electrician.**

Minimum Circuit Size (G0690/G0691) ... 20 Amps

Power Connection Device

The type of plug required to connect your machine to power depends on the type of service you currently have or plan to install. We recommend using the plug shown in **Figure 2**.

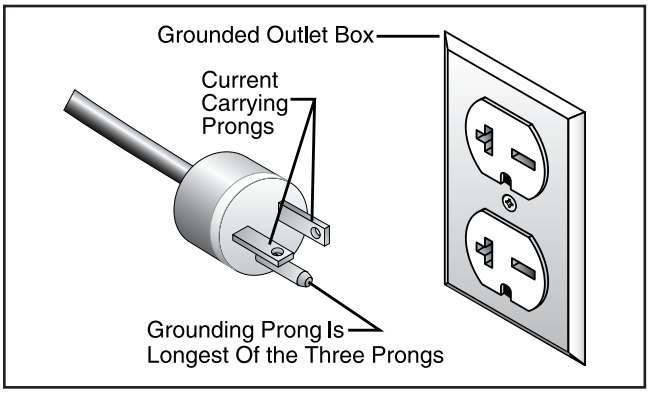


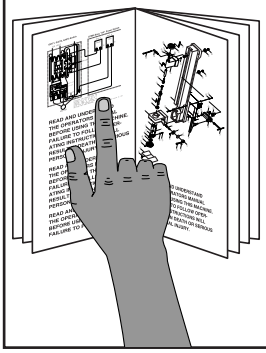
Figure 2. NEMA 6-20 plug and receptacle.

Extension Cords

Using extension cords may reduce the life of the motor. Instead, place the machine near a power source. If you must use an extension cord:

- Use at least a 12 gauge cord that does not exceed 50 feet in length!
- The extension cord must also have a ground wire and plug pin.
- A qualified electrician MUST size cords over 50 feet long to prevent motor damage.

SECTION 3: SETUP



⚠WARNING

This machine presents serious injury hazards to untrained users. Read through this entire manual to become familiar with the controls and operations before starting the machine!

⚠WARNING

Wear safety glasses during the entire setup process!

⚠WARNING

This machine and its components are very heavy. Get lifting help or use power lifting equipment such as a forklift to move heavy items.

Items Needed for Setup

The following items are needed to complete the setup process, but are not included with your machine:

Description	Qty
• Safety Glasses for Each Person	1
• Degreaser or Solvent for Cleaning	Varies
• Disposable Rags for Cleaning	Varies
• Straightedge	1
• Level	1
• Dust Collection System	1
• 4" Dust Hose	1
• 4" Hose Clamp	1
• Assistant for Lifting	1
• Needle Nose Pliers	1
• Wrench or Socket 17mm	1
• Wrenches or Sockets 13mm	2
• Wrench or Socket 10mm	1
• Wrench 14mm	1
• Adjustable Wrench	1

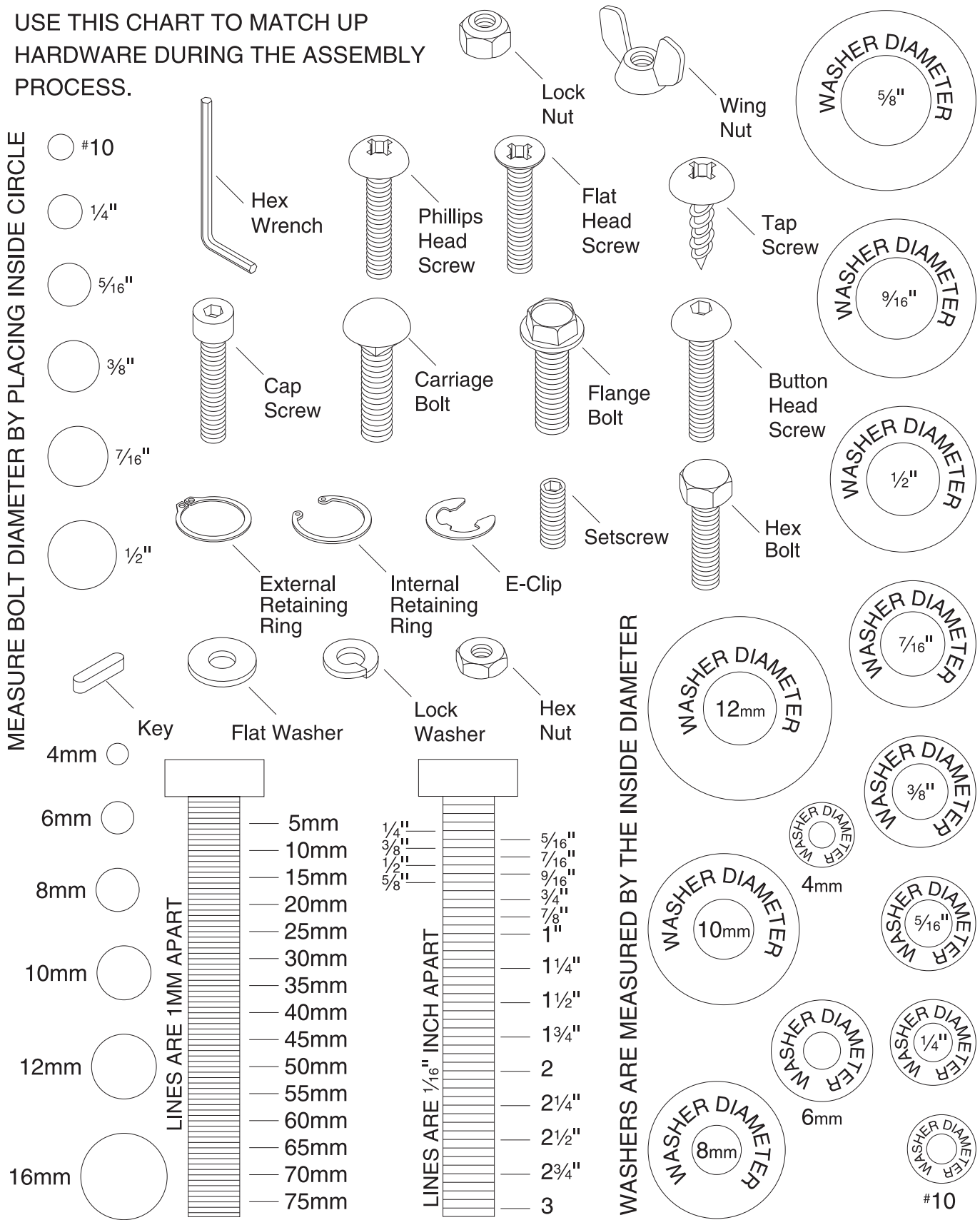
Unpacking

Your machine was carefully packaged for safe transportation. Remove the packaging materials from around your machine and inspect it. If you discover the machine is damaged, *please immediately call Customer Service at (570) 546-9663 for advice.*

Save the containers and all packing materials for possible inspection by the carrier or its agent. *Otherwise, filing a freight claim can be difficult.*

When you are completely satisfied with the condition of your shipment, inventory the contents.

Hardware Recognition Chart



Inventory

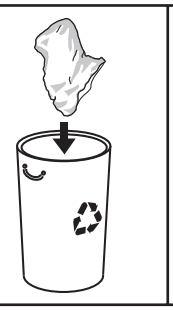
The following is a description of the main components shipped each G0690/G0691 model. Lay the components out to inventory them.

Note: *If you can't find an item on this list, check the mounting location on the machine or examine the packaging materials carefully. Occasionally we pre-install certain components for shipping purposes.*

Box Contents: (Figures 3–5)	**Qty**
A. Main Table Saw Unit	1
B. Extension Wings	2
C. Dust Port	1
D. Door	1
E. Blade Guard Assembly	1
F. Riving Knife	1
G. Miter Gauge	1
H. Wrench 27mm	1
I. Wrench 22/24mm	1
J. Dado Table Insert	1
K. Hex Wrench Set (Eight Pieces) 1.5-8mm	1
L. Key 5 x 5 x 40	1
M. Handwheel Lock Knob	1
N. Handwheel Handle	1
O. Handwheel	1

Hardware (Not Shown)	**Qty**
Phillips Head Screw M6-1 x 12 (Mag Switch)	1
Hex Bolts M6-1 x 12 (Mag Switch)	2
Lock Washers 6mm (Mag Switch)	3
Flat Washers 6mm (Mag Switch)	3

If any nonproprietary parts are missing (e.g. a nut or a washer), we will gladly replace them; or for the sake of expediency, replacements can be obtained at your local hardware store.



⚠WARNING

SUFFOCATION HAZARD!

Immediately discard all plastic bags and packing materials to eliminate choking/suffocation hazards for children and animals.

Figure 3. Main table saw unit.

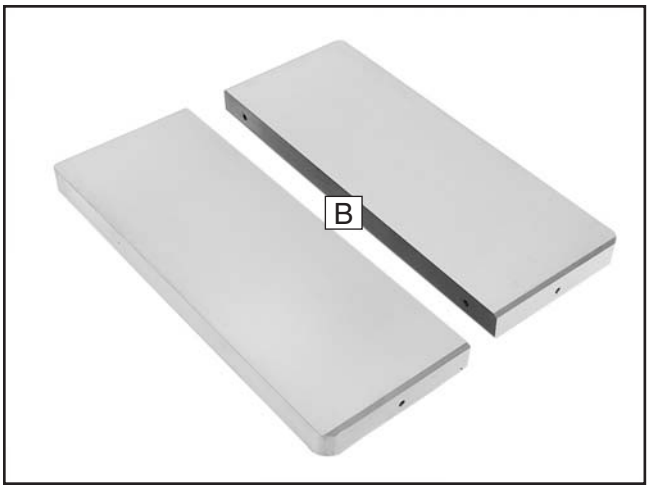


Figure 4. Extension wings.

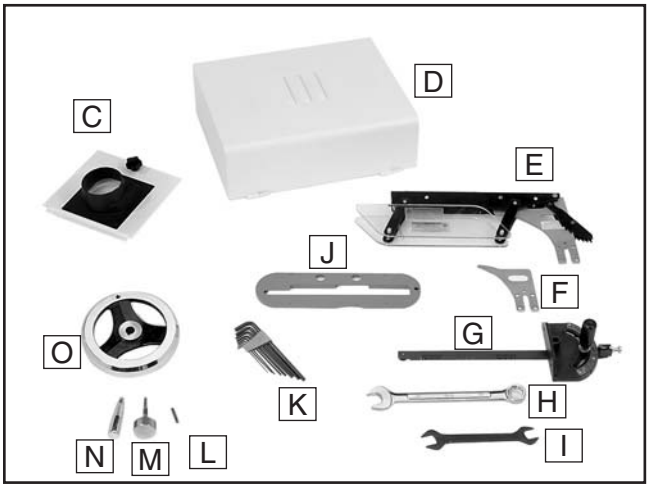


Figure 5. Component inventory.

Fence Inventory G0690

Inventory Need for Your Saw	Qty
A. Front Rail Rectangular Tube 62"	1
B. Front Rail Tape Scale	1
C. Front Rail 50"	1
D. Rear Rail 50"	1
E. Fence Assembly	1
F. Fence Handle	1
G. Rear Rail Foot M12-1.75	1
H. Hex Wrench 6mm	1
I. Extension Table 27" x 13¾"	1

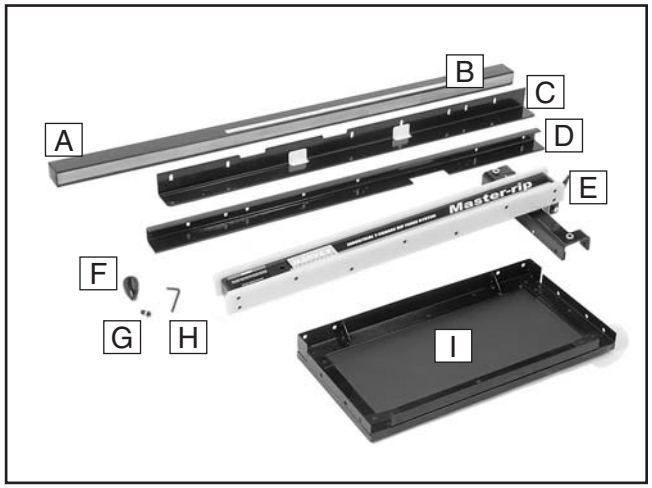


Figure 6. Inventory needed to install the fence on the Model G0690.

Hardware and Tools (Not Shown)	Qty
Cap Screws M6-1 x 16 (Front Rail/Tube)	3
Flat Washers 6mm (Front Rail/Tube)	3
Lock Washers (Front Rail/Tube)	3
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 40 (Front & Rear Rails)	6
Flat Washers 8mm (Front & Rear Rails)	12
Lock Washers 8mm (Front & Rear Rails)	6
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Front & Rear Rails)	6
Hex Bolts 5/16"-18 x 1" (Rear Rail)	2
Flat Washers 5/16" (Rear Rail)	2
Lock Washers 5/16" (Rear Rail)	2
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 30 (Extension Table)	4
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Extension Table)	4
Flat Washers 8mm (Extension Table)	8
Lock Washers 8mm (Extension Table)	4

Fence Inventory G0691

Inventory Need for Your Saw	Qty
A. Front Rail Rectangular Tube 82"	1
B. Front Rail 70"	1
C. Rear Rail 70"	1
D. Fence Assembly	1
D. Fence Handle	1
F. Rear Rail Foot	1
G. Hex Wrench 6mm	1
H. Front Rail Tape Scale	1
I. Extension Table	1
J. Legs	2

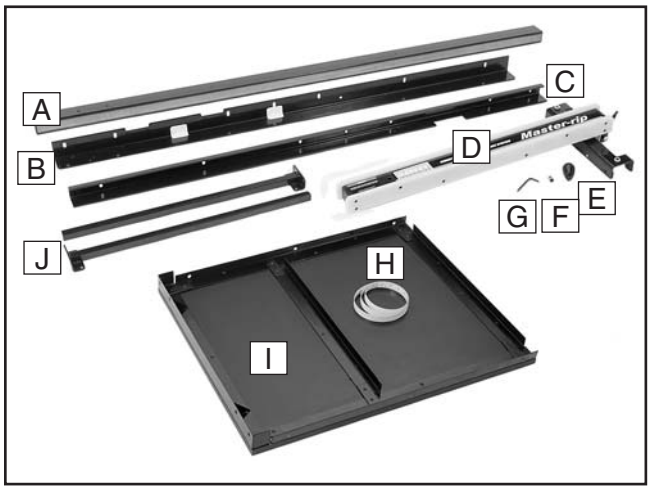
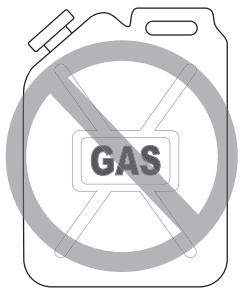


Figure 7. Inventory needed to install the fence on the Model G0691.

Hardware and Tools (Not Shown)	Qty
Feet w/Hex Nuts M8-1.25	2
Cap Screws M6-1 x 16 (Front Rail/Tube)	5
Flat Washers 6mm (Front Rail/Tube)	5
Lock Washers (Front Rail/Tube)	5
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 40 (Front & Rear Rails)	6
Flat Washers 8mm (Front & Rear Rails)	12
Lock Washers 8mm (Front & Rear Rails)	6
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Front & Rear Rails)	6
Hex Bolts 5/16"-18 x 1" (Rear Rail)	2
Flat Washers 5/16" (Rear Rail)	2
Lock Washers 5/16" (Rear Rail)	2
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 30 (Extension Table)	6
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Extension Table)	6
Flat Washers 8mm (Extension Table)	12
Lock Washers 8mm (Extension Table)	6
Cap Screws M8-1.25 x 20 (Legs)	4
Flat Washers 8mm (Legs)	4
Lock Washers 8mm (Legs)	4
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Legs)	4

Clean Up

The unpainted surfaces are coated with a waxy oil to prevent corrosion during shipment. Remove this protective coating with a solvent cleaner or degreaser, such as shown in **Figure 8**. For thorough cleaning, some parts must be removed. **For optimum performance, clean all moving parts or sliding contact surfaces.** Avoid chlorine-based solvents, such as acetone or brake parts cleaner that may damage painted surfaces. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions when using any type of cleaning product.



⚠WARNING

Gasoline and petroleum products have low flash points and can explode or cause fire if used to clean machinery. DO NOT use these products to clean the machinery.

⚠CAUTION

Many cleaning solvents are toxic if inhaled. Minimize your risk by only using these products in a well ventilated area.

G2544—Solvent Cleaner & Degreaser
H9692—Orange Power Degreaser
Great products for removing shipping grease.

Figure 8. Cleaner/degreasers available from Grizzly.

Site Considerations

Floor Load

Refer to the **Machine Data Sheet** for the weight and footprint specifications of your machine. Some residential floors may require additional reinforcement to support both the machine and operator.

Placement Location

Consider existing and anticipated needs, size of material to be processed through each machine, and space for auxiliary stands, work tables or other machinery when establishing a location for your new machine. See **Figure 9** for the minimum working clearances.

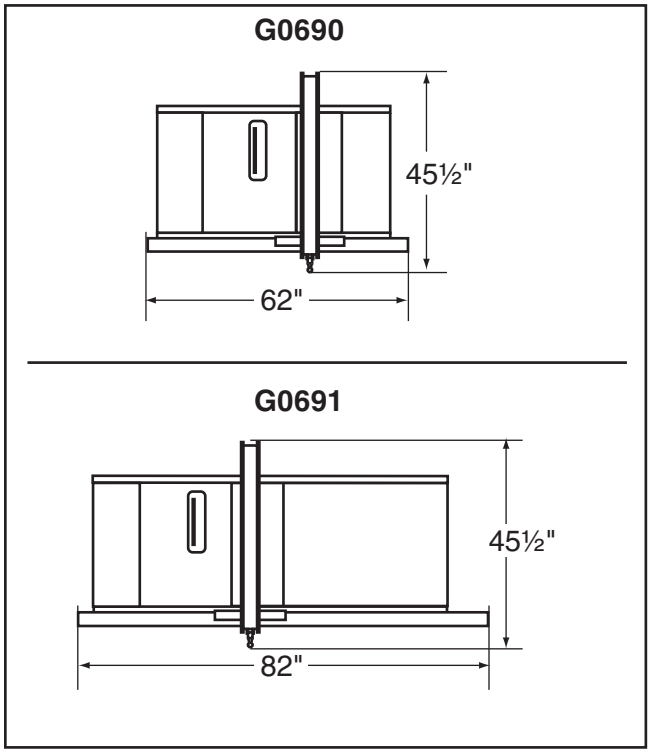
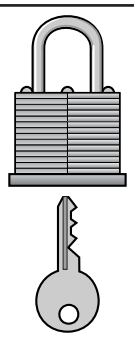


Figure 9. Minimum working clearances.



⚠CAUTION

Children and visitors may be seriously injured if unsupervised around this machine. Lock entrances to the shop or disable start switch or power connection to prevent unsupervised use.

Assembly

Assembly steps are the same for the Model G0690 and G0691 except where noted. Assembly consists of installing minor components, the extension wings, front and rear rails, extension table, and the legs (Model G0691 only).

To assemble the table saw:

1. Pull the magnetic switch out of the saw cabinet and install the door by inserting the door pins into the hinge sockets on the cabinet (see **Figure 10**).

Figure 10. Door installed.

2. Place the included 5 x 5 x 40 key in the handwheel shaft and slide the handwheel onto the shaft on the front of the table saw. Use the included 2.5mm hex wrench to tighten the set screw (see **Figure 11**) on the side of the handwheel until it is secure.

Figure 11. Handwheel set screw.

3. Thread the handwheel lock knob into the center of the handwheel and tighten, then install the handle into the handwheel using a 14mm wrench (see **Figure 12**).

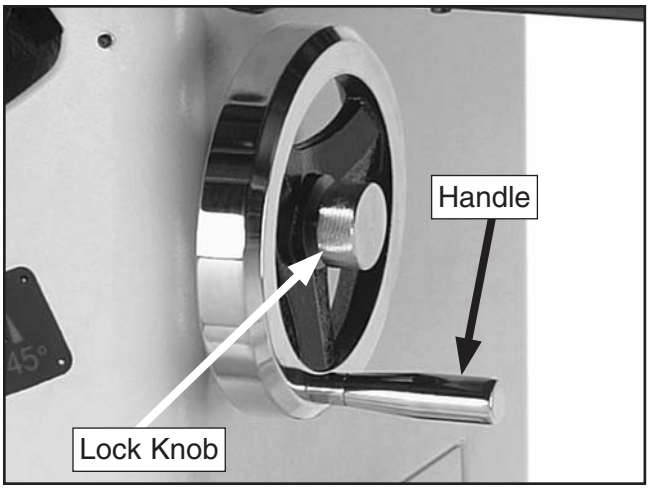


Figure 12. Handwheel installed.

4. Remove the shipping brace (see **Figure 13**) using a 17mm wrench and a pair of needle nose pliers. Reinstall the M10-1.5 x 25 hex bolt, flat washer, hex nut and the cotter pin, and save the shipping brace.

Figure 13. Shipping brace location.

5. Insert the lip of the lower part of the dust port into the cabinet and tighten the thumb knob (already installed) to secure (see **Figure 14**).

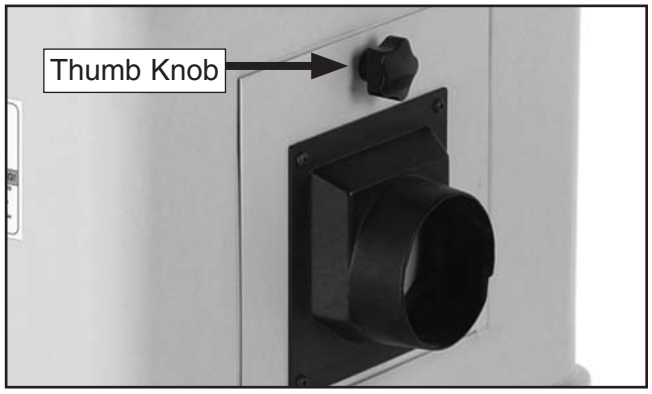


Figure 14. Dust port installed.

6. Remove the M8-1.25 x 30 cap screws, and 8mm flat washers and lock washers from the ends of the main table.

7. Inspect the extension wings and main table mating surfaces for burrs or foreign materials that may inhibit assembly.

The mating edges of the wings and the table must be clean, smooth, and flat. Use a wire brush or file if necessary to clean up the edges. This step will ensure that the wings mount properly to the main table.

8. While a helper holds the wings in place, attach each extension wing to the main table with the four M8-1.25 x 30 cap screws, 8mm lock washers and 8mm flat washers removed in **Step 6** (**Figure 15**).

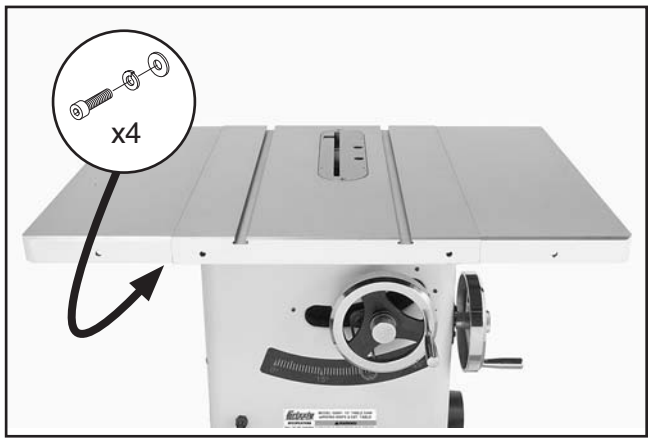


Figure 15. Extension wings installed.

9. Place the straightedge across the extension wings and main table to make sure that the combined table surface is flat.

—If the combined table surface is flat, skip to the next step.

—If the outside end of the extension wing tilts down, use a strip of masking tape along the bottom edge of the main table to shim the extension wing up (**Figure 16**).

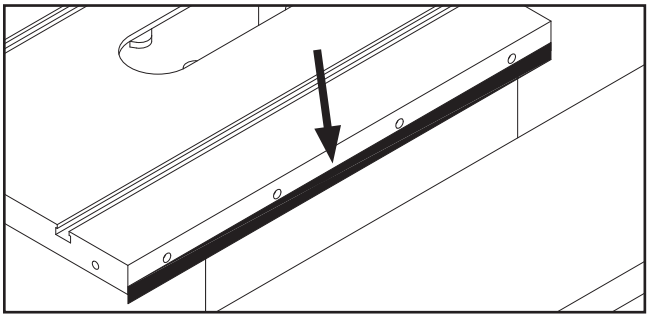


Figure 16. Masking tape location for tilting the extension wing up.

— If the outside end of the extension wing tilts up, use a strip of masking tape along the top edge of the main table to shim the extension wing down (**Figure 17**).

Note: *After reinstalling wings, remove all excess masking tape with a razor blade.*

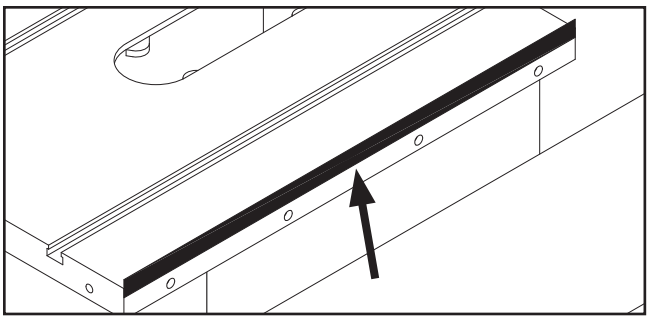


Figure 17. Masking tape location for adjusting the extension wing down.

10. Install the front rail onto the table and extension wings with four M8-1.25 x 40 hex bolts, eight 8mm flat washers, four 8mm lock washers, and four M8-1.25 hex nuts, as shown in **Figure 18**.

Before final tightening, make sure the front rail is set 3/16" below the beveled edge of the main table and extension wings along its entire length.

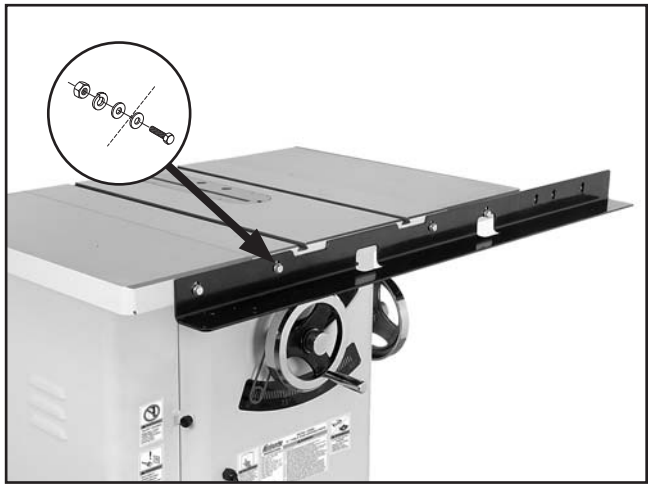


Figure 18. Front rail installed (Model G0690 shown).

11. **G0690 ONLY**: Install the 62" front rail rectangular tube onto the 50" front rail with the three M6-1 x 16 cap screws, 6mm flat washers, and 6mm lock washers, as shown in **Figure 19**.

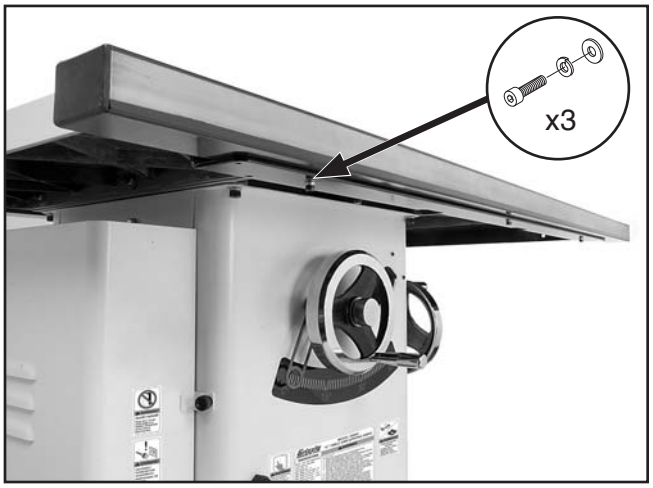


Figure 19. Model G0690 tube attached to front rail.

G0691 ONLY: Install the 82" front rail rectangular tube onto the 70" front rail with five M6-1 x 16 cap screws, 6mm lock washers, and 6mm lock washers, as shown in **Figure 20**.

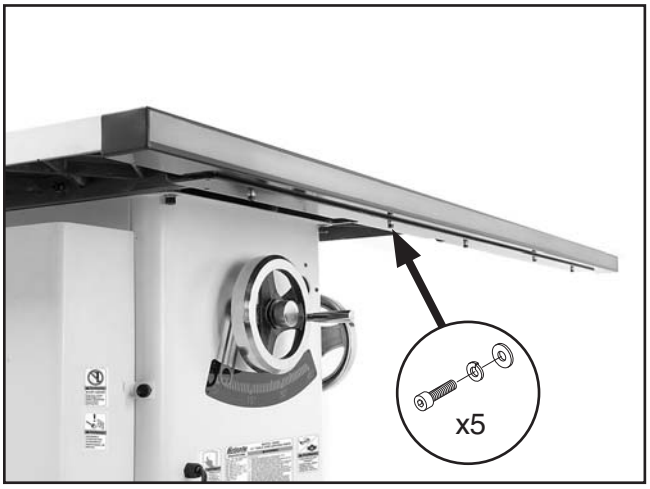


Figure 20. Model G0691 tube attached to front rail.

12. Attach the rear rail to the holes on the main table using two 5/16"-18 x 1" hex bolts, 5/16" flat washers and 5/16" lock washers, as shown in **Figure 21**.

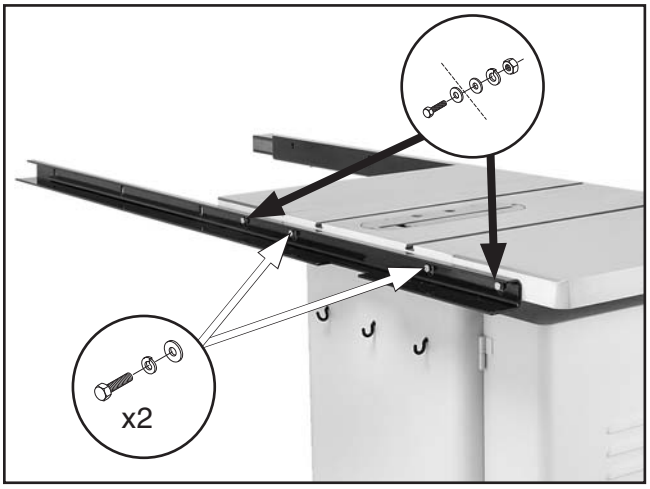


Figure 21. Rear rail installed (Model G0691 shown).

13. Secure the rear rail to the extension wings with two M8-1.25 x 40 hex bolts, four 8mm flat washers, two 8mm lock washers and two M8-1.25 hex nuts.

Note: *Before tightening the fasteners, check to make sure the top edge of the rear rail is flush with the lowest edge of both T-slots (see **Figure 22**), so the miter gauge will slide smoothly when installed later.*

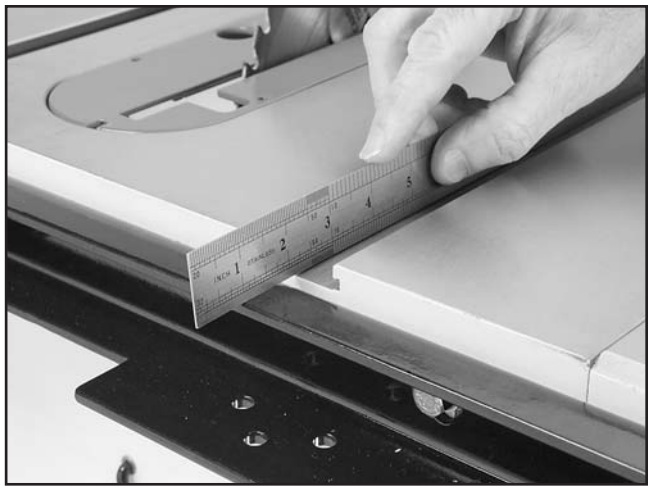


Figure 22. Verifying rear rail is flush with bottom of T-slot.

G0690 Extension Table

1. Install the extension table between the front and rear rails with the four M8-1.25 x 30 hex bolts, eight 8mm flat washers, four 8mm lock washers, and four M8-1.25 hex nuts, as shown in **Figure 23**.

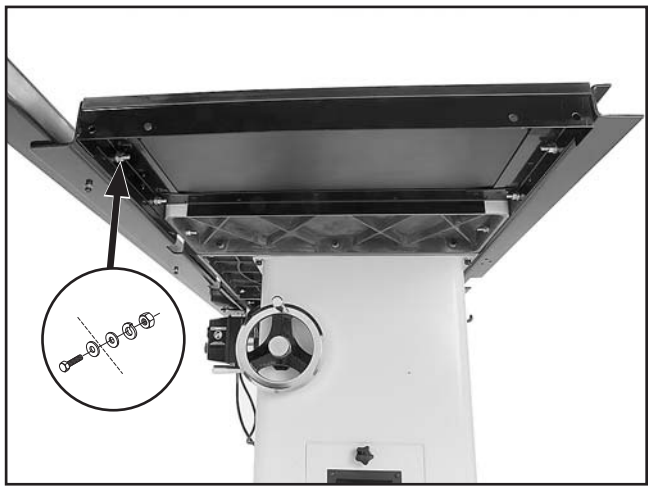


Figure 23. Model G0690 extension table installed.

2. Using a long straightedge, adjust the extension table so it is flat (both flush and parallel) with the main table and extension wings (**Figure 24**), then tighten the fasteners.

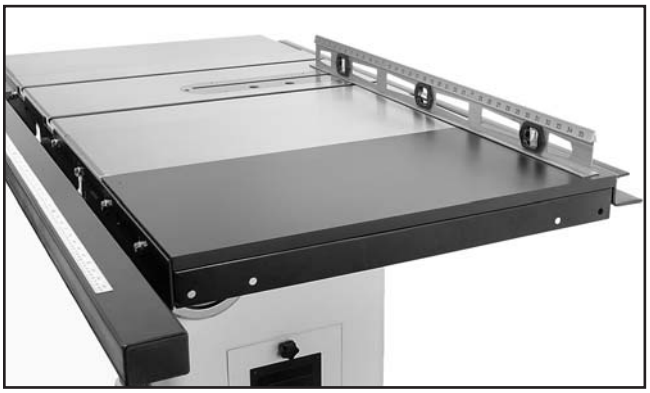


Figure 24. Adjusting Model G0690 extension table flush with extension wing and table.

G0691 Extension Table

1. Remove the six M8-1.25 x 30 hex bolts, (12) 8mm flat washers, six 8mm lock washers, and six M8-1.25 hex nuts from the extension table.

2. While an assistant holds the extension table between the front and rear rails, fasten the extension table to the rails with the fasteners removed in **Step 1**.

3. Thread the feet into the legs, place the legs under the table, and thread the feet out until the top of each leg is against the underside corner of the table.

4. Use the four M8-1.25 x 20 cap screws, 8mm flat washers, lock washers, and M8-1.25 hex nuts to secure the legs to the end of the extension table, as shown in **Figure 25**.

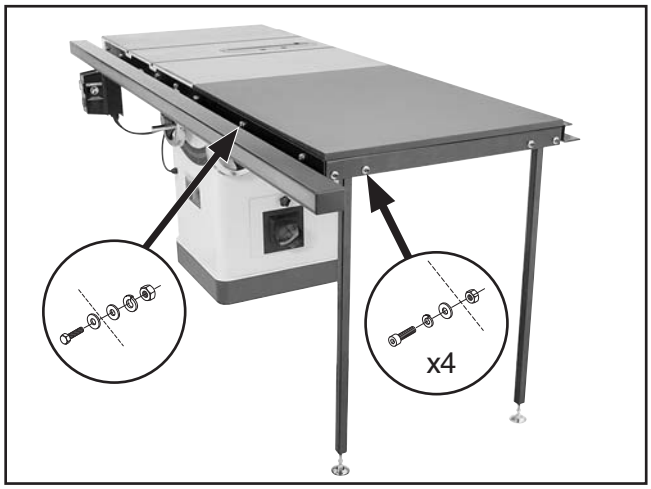


Figure 25. Model G0691 extension table installed.

5. Adjust the extension table so it is flat (both flush and parallel) with the main table, using a long straightedge (similar to the method shown in **Figure 24**). This can be done by loosening the mounting bolts and adjusting the feet up/down as needed.

6. Tighten the extension table mounting bolts, and tighten the hex nuts on the feet up against the legs so they will not move.

Fence & Miter Gauge

1. Attach the fence handle to the fence and thread the rear rail foot into the bottom of the fence (see **Figure 26**).

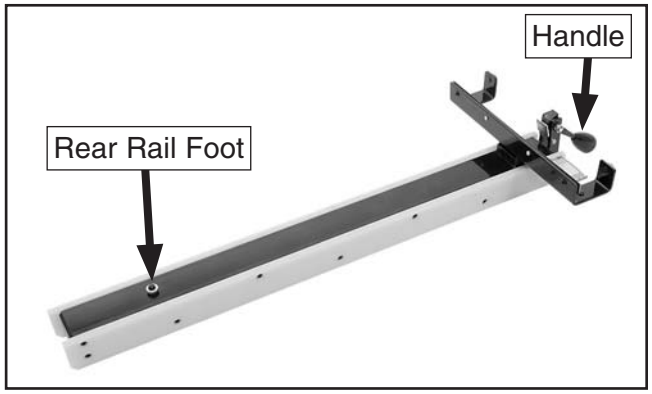


Figure 26. Fence assembled.

2. Place the fence on the rails on the right hand side of the blade.

   Note: *Make sure the cam foot contacts the cam on the fence lock handle before you place the fence on the rail, otherwise the fence will not lock onto the rail tube.*

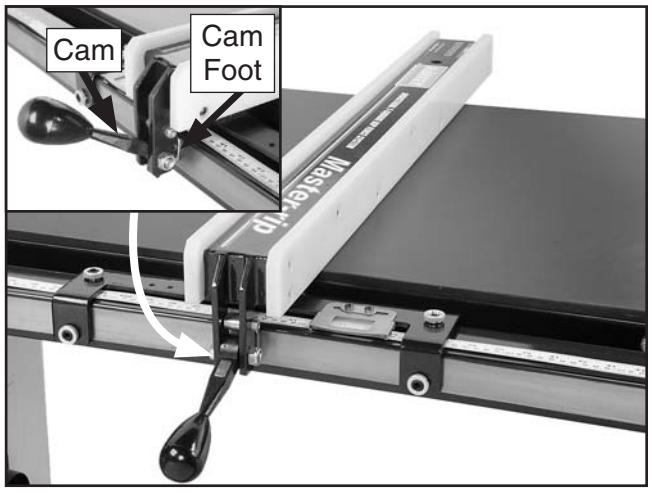


Figure 27. Fence installed on rails.

3. Slide the miter gauge into the T-slot on the left hand side of the blade.

Magnetic Switch

1. Install the magnetic switch onto the bottom left hand side of the front rail using two M6-1 x 12 hex bolts, 6mm lock washers, and 6mm flat washers, as shown in **Figure 28**.

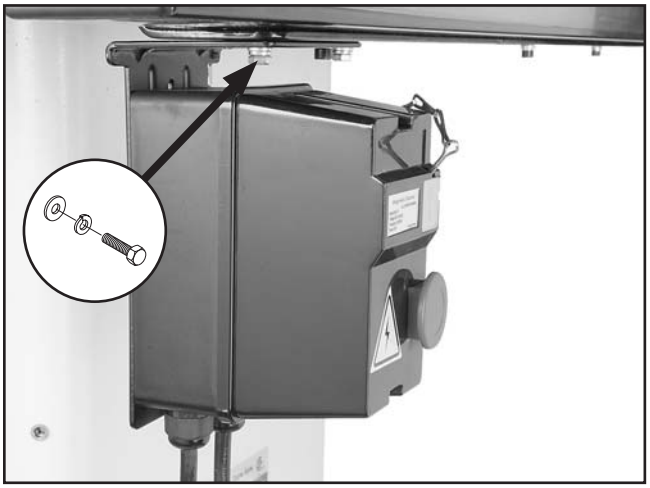


Figure 28. Magnetic switch installed.

2. Secure the top of the switch to the rail with a M6-1 x 12 Phillip head screw and 6mm flat washer.

Saw Blade

1. Remove the table insert by unscrewing the screw that fastens it to the table.

2. Raise the arbor all the way up and set the blade angle at 0º.

3. Remove the arbor nut and arbor flange from the arbor, slide on a 10" saw blade (not included), making sure the teeth face the front of the saw, then install the arbor flange and arbor nut onto the blade.

4. Put on a pair of heavy leather gloves and use the included arbor wrenches to tighten the arbor nut (turn clockwise to tighten), as shown in **Figure 29**.

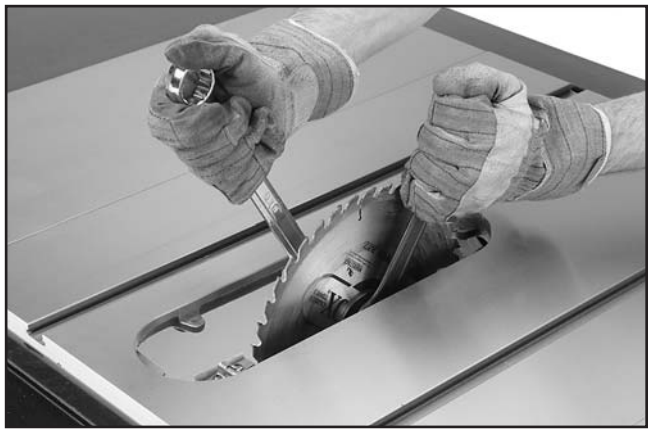


Figure 29. Securing blade.

Checking Fence Parallelism

1. Slide the fence along the rail. If it drags across the table, then adjust the foot at the rear of the fence with a 6mm hex wrench to raise the fence off of the table, just enough so that the gap between the fence and the table is even from front to back.

2. Slide the fence up against the right hand edge of the miter slot, and lock it in place. Examine how the fence lines up with the miter slot.

   Note: *It's permissible for the back of the fence to pivot outward not more than 1/64" from being parallel to the blade. This creates a slightly larger opening between the fence and the blade, at the rear of the blade, to reduce the risk of workpiece binding or burning as it is fed through the cut. Many woodworkers intentionally set up their fence in this manner. Keep this in mind before adjusting your fence. For more details see* ***Figure 94*** *on* ***Page 59****.*

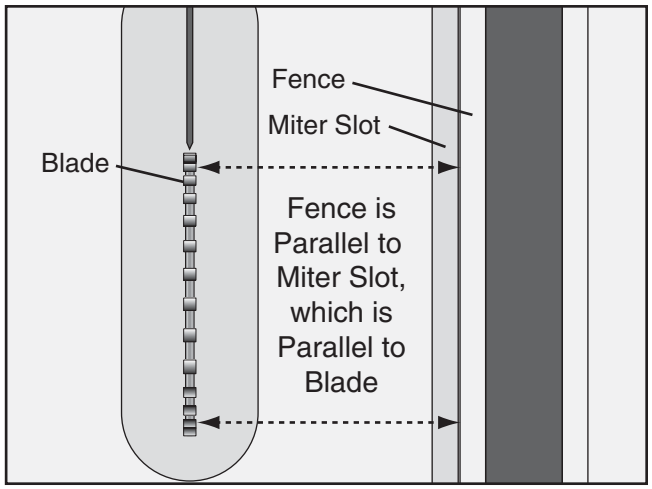


Figure 30. Checking fence parallelism with blade.

—If the fence/miter slot are still parallel with the blade, proceed to **Step Fence Scale**.

—If the fence is not parallel to the blade/miter slot, then you MUST adjust the fence, as described in **Fence Adjustments** on **Page 57**, so that it is parallel to the blade.

—If the miter slot is not parallel with the blade, you must follow the procedures described in **Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism** on **Page 55**.

Fence Scale

Since the adhesive fence scale will be difficult to remove once it installed, determine whether you will use the pointer window on the right or the left side of the fence before installing the scale.

The pointer window comes pre-installed on the left side of the fence. However, we recommend loosening the mounting screws on the window and reinstalling it on the right side of the fence (see **Figure 31**) so workpieces will not cover the pointer window when preparing to cut.

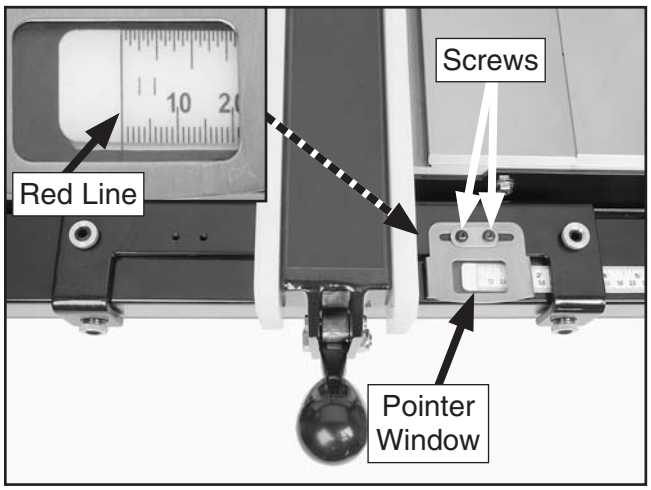


Figure 31. Aligning rail tape with scale pointer.

On the Model G0690, if you move the pointer window to the right side of the fence, you may have to trim the last two inches of the scale so it will not protrude past the end of the fence tube.

One option for using the pointer window on the left side of the fence is to use it in conjunction with a small, left-reading scale (not included).

To install the fence scale:

1. Slide the fence up against the saw blade and lock it in place.

2. Place the front rail tape scale on the fence tube, making sure it is parallel with the tube and that the "0" end is directly under the red line on the pointer window, as shown in **Figure 31**.

3. Lightly mark the "0" location on the fence tube with a pencil, then remove the fence.

4. Peel the tape and carefully align the "0" mark on the scale with the pencil mark you made on the fence tube.

   —If you make a mistake, loosen the screws on the pointer window, slide the fence against the blade, adjust the pointer window so the red line on the window is over the 0" mark on the tape, then secure the screws.

Blade Guard

1. Reinstall the table insert, then slide the locking pin on the adjustment block into the slot, as shown in **Figure 32**.

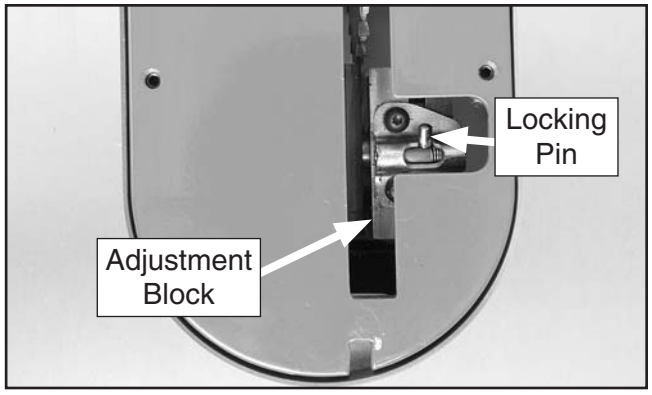


Figure 32. Pin engaged in locking slot.

2. Slide the blade guard splitter all the way down into the adjustment block, then slide the locking pin out and forward so it protrudes through the hole in the center of the splitter. Give the splitter an upward tug to verify that it is locked.

The blade guard, when properly installed, should look like **Figure 33.**

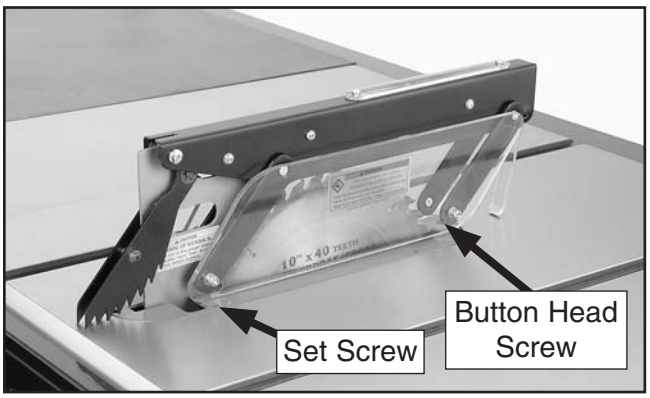


Figure 33. Blade guard installed.

3. Adjust the set screws to make sure the table insert is flush with the table (use a straightedge as a guide), then tighten the button head screw to secure the table insert in place.

4. Place a straightedge against the blade and the splitter. When properly aligned, the splitter/riving knife will be in the "Alignment Zone," shown in **Figure 34**, and will be parallel with the blade.

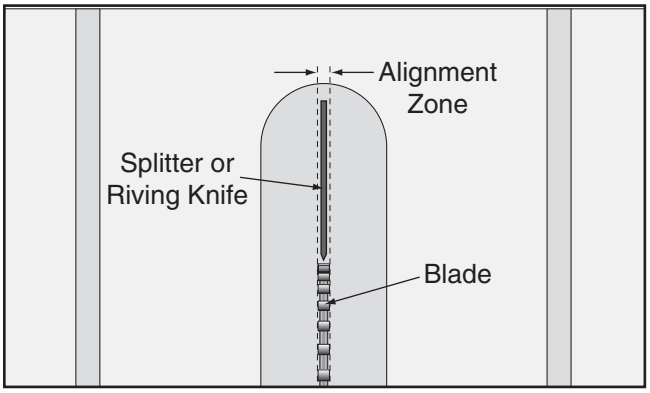


Figure 34. Splitter/riving knife alignment zone.

   —If the splitter/riving knife is not inside the alignment zone, then it needs to be adjusted horizontally using the cap screws and set screws on the adjustment block. Proceed to **Adjusting Splitter/Riving Knife** instructions on **Page 56**.

   —If the splitter/riving knife is not parallel with the blade, then it needs to be straightened. Carefully bend the splitter into alignment by hand.

Dust Collection

⚠CAUTION

DO NOT operate the Model G0690 or G0691 without an adequate dust collection system. This saw creates substantial amounts of wood dust while operating. Failure to use a dust collection system can result in short and long-term respiratory illness.

Components and Hardware Needed: Qty

Dust Hose 4" (not included) 1
Hose Clamps 4" (not included) 2
Dust Collection System (not included) 1

Recommended CFM at Dust Port: 400 CFM

Do not confuse this CFM recommendation with the rating of the dust collector. To determine the CFM at the dust port, you must consider these variables: (1) CFM rating of the dust collector, (2) hose type and length between the dust collector and the machine, (3) number of branches or wyes, and (4) amount of other open lines throughout the system. Explaining how to calculate these variables is beyond the scope of this manual. Consult an expert or purchase a good dust collection "how-to" book.

To connect a dust collection hose:

1. Fit a 4" dust hose over the dust port, as shown in **Figure 35**, and tightly secure in place with a hose clamp.

2. Tug the hose to make sure it does not come off. **Note:** *A tight fit is necessary for proper performance.*

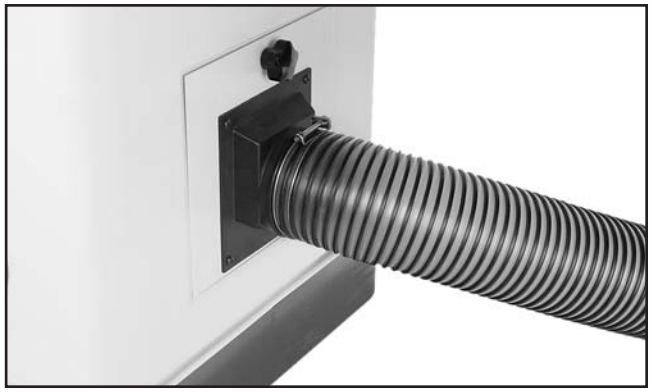


Figure 35. Dust hose attached to dust port.

Test Run

Once the assembly is complete, test run your machine to make sure it runs properly and is ready for regular operation.

The test run consists of verifying the following: 1) The motor powers up and runs correctly, and 2) the safety disabling mechanism on the switch works correctly.

If, during the test run, you cannot easily locate the source of an unusual noise or vibration, stop using the machine immediately, then review **Troubleshooting** on **Page 51**.

If you still cannot remedy a problem, contact our Tech Support at (570) 546-9663 for assistance.

To test run the machine:

1. Make sure you have read the safety instructions at the beginning of the manual and that the machine is setup properly.

2. Make sure all tools and objects used during setup are cleared away from the machine.

3. Connect the machine to the power source.

4. Verify that the machine is operating correctly by turning the machine ***ON***.

   —When operating correctly, the machine runs smoothly with little or no vibration or rubbing noises.

   —Investigate and correct strange or unusual noises or vibrations before operating the machine further. Always disconnect the machine from power when investigating or correcting potential problems.

5. Turn the machine ***OFF***.

6. Insert the switch disabling pin through the green ON button, as shown in **Figure 36**.

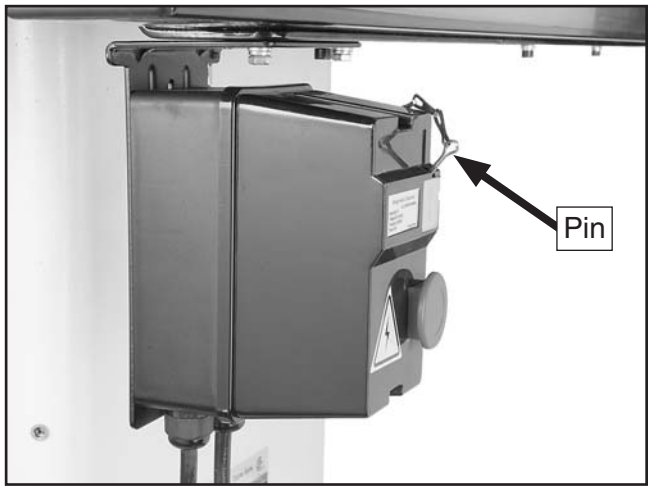


Figure 36. Switch disabling pin inserted into ON button.

7. Press the green ON button to test the disabling feature on the switch.

—If the machine does not start, the switch disabling feature is working as designed.

—If the machine starts, immediately stop the machine. The switch disabling feature is not working correctly. This safety feature must work properly before proceeding with regular operations. Call Tech Support for help.

Recommended Adjustments

For your convenience, the adjustments listed below have been performed at the factory and no further setup is required to operate your machine. However, because of the many variables involved with shipping, we recommend that you at least verify the following adjustments to ensure that the cutting you do with your new machine is safe and accurate.

Step-by-step instructions for these adjustments can be found in **SECTION 7: SERVICE**.

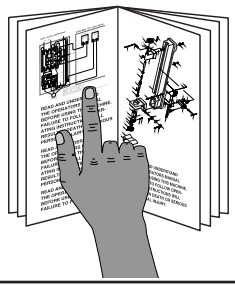
Adjustments that should be verified:

1. Blade Tilt Stop Accuracy (**Page 53**).

2. Miter Slot Parallel to Blade (**Page 55**).

3. Splitter/Riving Knife Alignment (**Page 56**).

SECTION 4: OPERATIONS

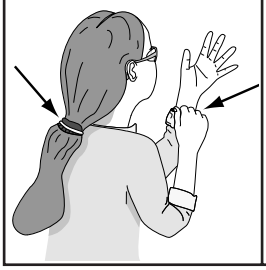


⚠WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury when using this machine, read and understand this entire manual before beginning any operations.

⚠WARNING

Damage to your eyes, lungs, and ears could result from using this machine without proper protective gear. Always wear safety glasses, a respirator, and hearing protection when operating this machine.



⚠WARNING

Loose hair, clothing, or jewelry could get caught in machinery and cause serious personal injury. Keep these items away from moving parts at all times to reduce this risk.

NOTICE

If you have never used this type of machine or equipment before, WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND that you read books, trade magazines, or get formal training before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Grizzly Industrial will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.

Basic Controls

ON/OFF Switch: Starts and stops the motor.

Safety Pin & Chain: When installed (**Figure 37**), disables the switch to prevent accidental startup.

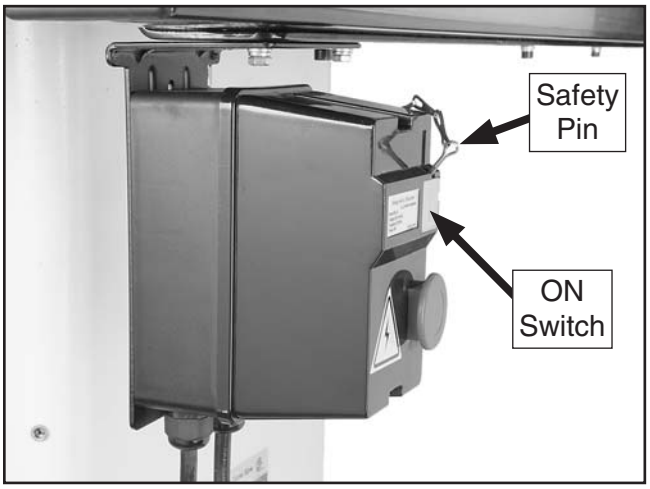


Figure 37. ON/OFF switch disabled.

Blade Tilt: To adjust the blade tilt, loosen the blade tilt lock, turn the blade tilt handwheel to position the blade at the desired angle, then tighten the lock shown in **Figure 38**.

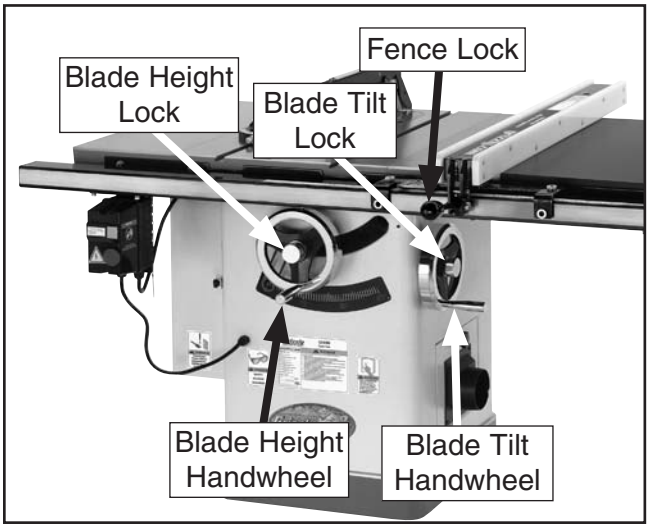


Figure 38. Basic table saw controls.

Blade Height: To set the blade height, unlock the blade height lock, turn the handwheel to set the blade height approximately ¼" higher than the workpiece, then re-tighten the blade height lock.

Fence Lock: After adjusting the fence to the desired width of cut, lock it in place by firmly pushing the fence lock down until it stops.

Blade Selection

Ripping blade features:
- Best for cutting with the grain of the workpiece.
- 20-40 teeth.
- Flat-top ground tooth profile.
- Large gullets for large chip removal.

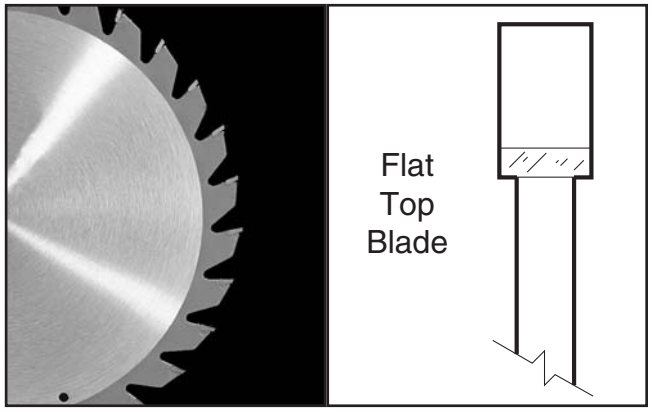


Figure 39. Ripping blade.

Crosscut blade features:
- Best for cutting across the grain of the workpiece.
- 60-80 teeth.
- Alternate top bevel tooth profile.
- Small hook angle and a shallow gullet.

Figure 40. Crosscutting blade.

Combination blade features:
- Adequate for cutting both with and across the grain.
- 40-50 teeth.
- Alternate top bevel and flat, or alternate top bevel and raker tooth profile.
- Teeth are arranged in groups of five.
- Gullets are small and shallow within the groups of five teeth, similar to a cross-cut blade; then large and deep between each group of five, like a ripping blade.

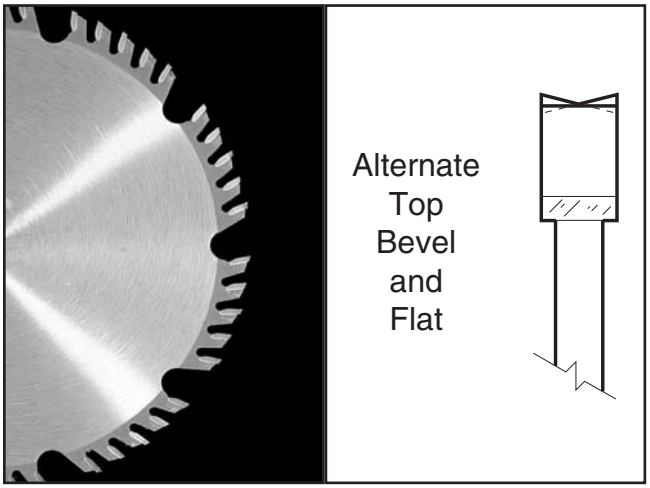


Figure 41. Combination blade.

Laminate blade features:
- Best for cutting plywood or veneer.
- 40-80 teeth.
- Triple chip tooth profile.
- Very shallow gullet.

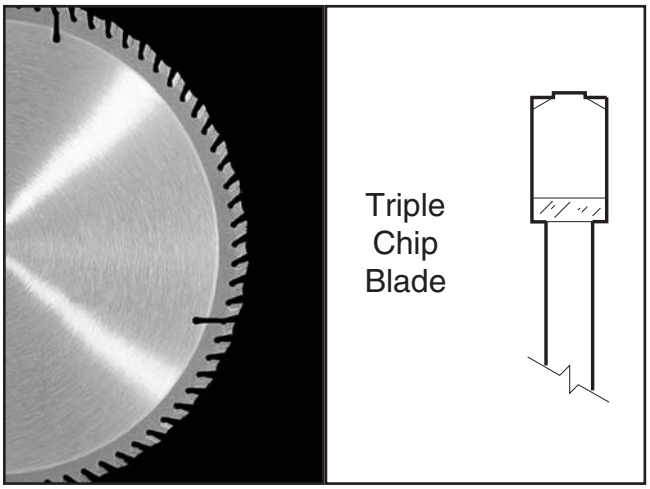


Figure 42. Laminate blade.

Dado Blades:
There are two types of dado blades: stacked and wobble.

- **Stacked Dado Blade**: These dedicated dado cutting blade sets consist of up to 8 individual blades. Multiple cutters are "stacked" between two outside blades. The width of the dado is determined by the combination of cutters that are “stacked” together. The dado is cut in a single pass, leaving a smooth and square channel in the face of the workpiece. Stacked dado blades are the most expensive option, but are worth considering if your projects require a lot of visible dado cuts. A stacked dado blade is shown in **Figure 43**.

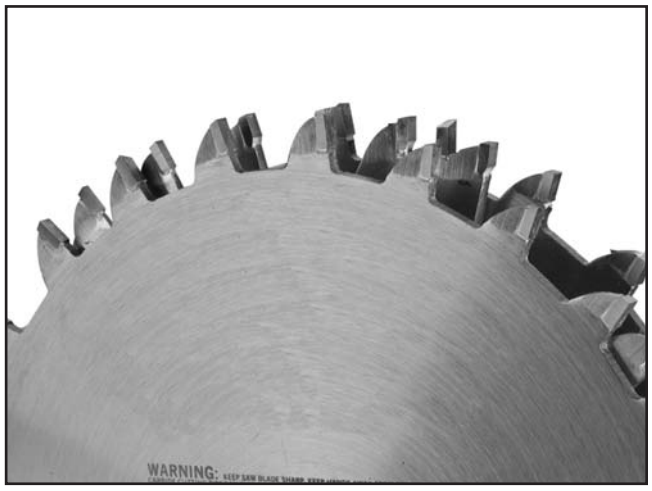


Figure 43. Stacked dado blade.

- **Wobble Dado Blade**: Also a dedicated dado blade, a wobble blade usually consists of a single blade that is tilted on the arbor shaft while it is spinning. The channel is cut in the face of the workpiece as the blade passes through its pre-adjusted width of travel. Wobble blades are an inexpensive option when visibly pleasing channels are not a concern.

Thin Kerf Blade:
A blade with a kerf or thickness that is thinner than a standard blade. Since thin kerf blades are typically the same thickness of the splitter or riving knife—and in some cases thinner—we DO NOT recommend that they be used on this saw due to the increased risk of kickback.

Blade Installation

⚠CAUTION
The saw blade is sharp. Use extra care or wear gloves when handling the blade or working near it.

Review this section, even if your saw blade came pre-installed.

To install the blade:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Put on heavy leather gloves and raise the arbor all the way up.

3. Remove the table insert and blade guard/riving knife, depending on what is installed.

4. Use the arbor wrenches to loosen and remove the arbor nut, flange, and blade.

   Note: *The arbor nut has right hand threads; turn it counterclockwise to loosen.*

5. Slide the blade over the arbor with the teeth facing the front of the saw, as shown in **Figure 44**.

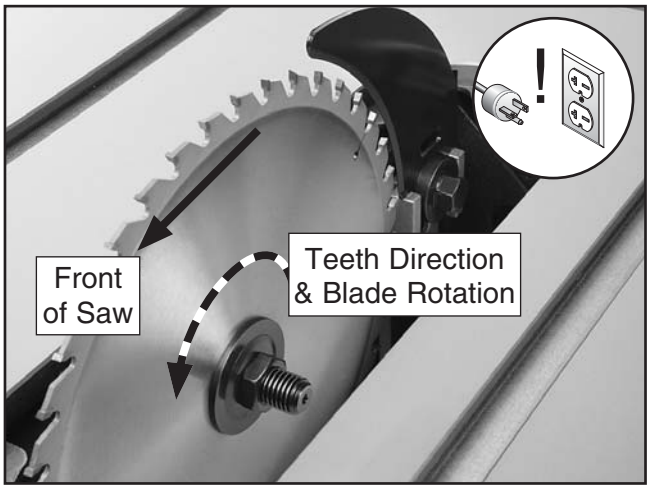


Figure 44. Example of correct blade direction.

6. Re-install the arbor flange and the arbor nut, and tighten them against the blade with the wrenches included with the saw. DO NOT overtighten.

Blade Guard Assembly

The term "blade guard" refers to the assembly that consists of the clear polycarbonate shield, the splitter, and the anti-kickback pawls on each side of the splitter (**Figure 45**). Each of these components have important safety functions during the operation of the saw.

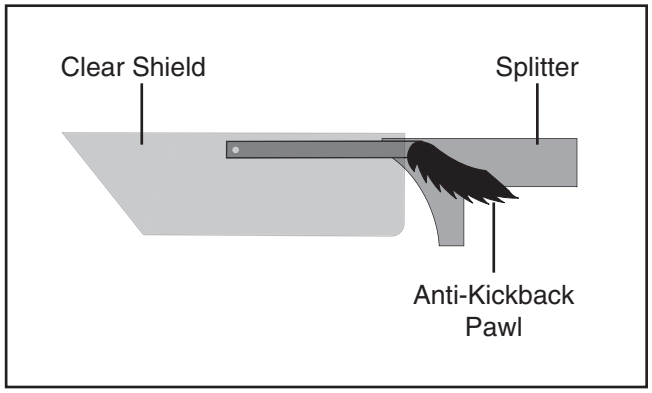


Figure 45. Blade guard assembly components.

Guard

The clear polycarbonate guard allows the operator to see the blade cut the workpiece during operation. This guard is designed to lift as the workpiece is pushed into the blade and remain in contact with the workpiece throughout the entire cut.

The guard reduces injury risk by providing a barrier around the blade that prevents accidental contact and contains flying wood chips.

To ensure the that the guard does its job effectively, the guard must always be in the downward position while cutting, and the hinge mechanism must be maintained in good working condition so the guard can freely pivot up and down.

Splitter

The splitter is a metal plate that prevents the newly cut kerf of the workpiece from pinching the backside of the blade, causing kickback.

The splitter also acts as a barrier behind the blade to prevent hands from being pulled into the blade if a kickback occurs.

⚠WARNING

In order to work properly, the splitter cannot be bent or misaligned with the blade. If the splitter gets accidentally bent, take the time to straighten it or just replace it. Using a bent or misaligned splitter will increase the risk of kickback!

NOTICE

Some thin-kerf blades may be thinner than the thickness of the splitter. DO NOT install these blades on the saw, because the workpiece will hit the splitter during operation, possibly causing kickback. Always make sure the kerf of a blade you install is not thinner than the splitter.

Anti-Kickback Pawls

The anti-kickback pawls allow the workpiece to travel in only one direction. If the workpiece moves backwards, such as during a kickback, the pawls will dig into the workpiece to slow or stop it.

To work properly, the pawls must return to their bottom-most position after pivoting. If they fail to do this, the pivot spring may have been dislodged or broken and will need to be fixed/replaced.

When to Use the Blade Guard

The blade guard assembly MUST always be installed on the saw for all normal through cuts (those where the blade cuts all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

When Not to Use the Blade Guard

The blade guard cannot be used on any non-through cuts (those in which the blade does not cut all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

Sometimes the blade guard or its components can get in the way when cutting very narrow workpieces or other specialized cuts. Because the blade guard is provided to decrease your risk of injury, it should not be used if it gets in the way of making a safe cut. Use good judgement!

IMPORTANT: Whenever the blade guard cannot be used, the riving knife must be installed.

Riving Knife

The riving knife (**Figure 46**) works in the same manner as the blade splitter on the blade guard assembly. It is a metal plate that prevents the newly cut workpiece from pinching the backside of the blade and causing kickback.

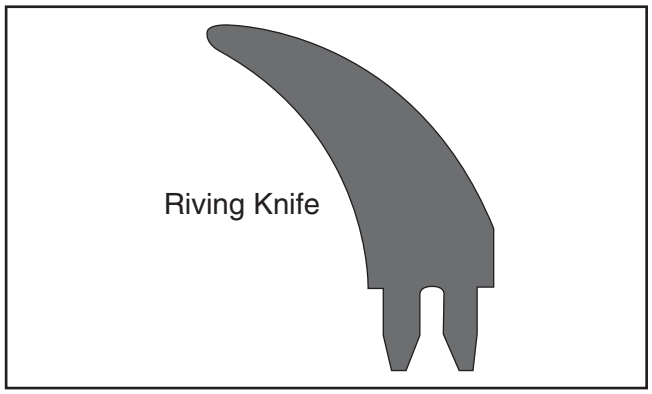


Figure 46. Illustration of a typical riving knife.

The key difference between the blade splitter and the riving knife is that the riving knife mounts below the blade's highest point of rotation, as shown in **Figure 47**.

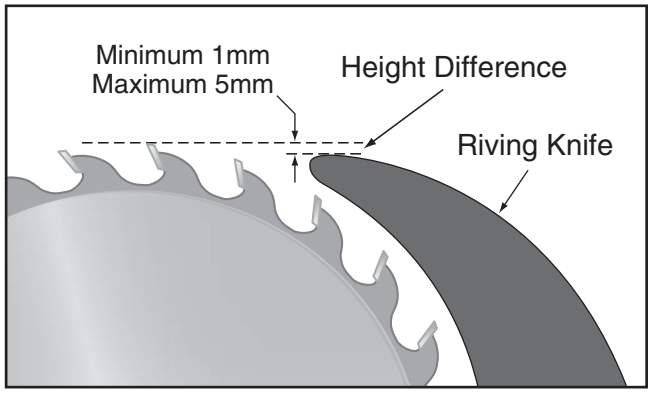


Figure 47. Height difference between riving knife and blade.

The height difference between the riving knife and the blade allows the workpiece to pass over the blade during non-through cuts (those in which the blade does not cut all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

The riving knife also acts as a barrier behind the blade to reduce the risk of hands being pulled into the blade if a kickback occurs.

⚠WARNING

In order to work properly, the riving knife cannot be bent or misaligned with the blade. If the riving knife gets accidentally bent, take the time to straighten it or just replace it. Using a bent or misaligned riving knife will increase the risk of kickback!

NOTICE

Some thin-kerf blades may be thinner than the thickness of the riving knife. DO NOT install these blades on the saw, because the workpiece will hit the riving knife during operation, possibly causing kickback. Always make sure the kerf of a blade you install is not thinner than the riving knife.

When to Use the Riving Knife

Use the riving knife for all non-through cuts made with a standard table saw blade (i.e., dadoes or rabbet cuts in which a dado blade is NOT used, and when using a tenoning jig).

Also, use the riving knife for those special operations where the blade guard or its components get in the way of safe operation, such as with very narrow cuts.

When Not to Use the Riving Knife

The riving knife CANNOT be used with a dado blade. Otherwise, the riving knife height will exceed the blade height and the workpiece will hit the riving knife during the cut, forcing the operator into a dangerous situation of trying to turn the saw off with the workpiece stuck halfway through the cut.

In addition, although it is possible to use the riving knife for through cutting operations, the blade guard assembly offers far more injury protection and risk reduction than the riving knife. Therefore, **we strongly recommend** that you use the blade guard assembly instead of the riving knife for these types of cuts.

Workpiece Inspection

Some workpieces are not safe to cut or may require modification before they are safe to cut. **Before cutting, inspect all workpieces for the following:**

- ***Material Type:*** This machine is intended for cutting natural and man-made wood products, laminate covered wood products, and some plastics. Cutting drywall or cementitious backer board creates extremely fine dust and may reduce the life of the bearings. This machine is NOT designed to cut metal, glass, stone, tile, etc.; cutting these materials with a table saw may lead to injury.

- ***Foreign Objects:*** Nails, staples, dirt, rocks and other foreign objects are often embedded in wood. While cutting, these objects can become dislodged and hit the operator, cause kickback, or break the blade, which might then fly apart. Always visually inspect your workpiece for these items. If they can't be removed, DO NOT cut the workpiece.

- ***Large/Loose Knots:*** Loose knots can become dislodged during the cutting operation. Large knots can cause kickback and machine damage. Choose workpieces that do not have large/loose knots or plan ahead to avoid cutting through them.

- ***Wet or "Green" Stock:*** Cutting wood with a moisture content over 20% causes unnecessary wear on the blades, increases the risk of kickback, and yields poor results.

- ***Excessive Warping:*** Workpieces with excessive cupping, bowing, or twisting are dangerous to cut because they are unstable and often unpredictable when being cut. DO NOT use workpieces with these characteristics!

- ***Minor Warping:*** Workpieces with slight cupping can be safely supported if the cupped side is facing the table or the fence. On the contrary, a workpiece supported on the bowed side will rock during a cut and could cause kickback or severe injury.

Non-Through & Through Cuts

Non-Through Cuts

A non-through cut is a sawing operation where the blade does not protrude above the top face of the wood stock, as shown in **Figure 48**.

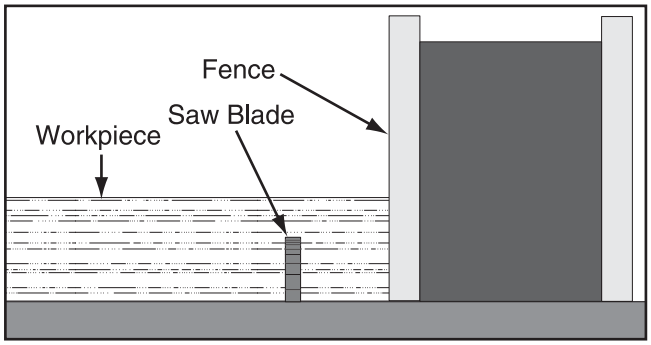


Figure 48. Example of a non-through cut.

Examples of non-through cuts include dadoes and rabbets. Non-through cuts have a higher risk of injury from kickback because the splitter and blade guard must be removed. When making non-through cuts with a standard blade, the riving knife MUST be installed. When making non-through cuts with a dado blade, extreme care, including using multiple light passes must be used, because neither the blade guard or riving knife can be used.

Through Cuts

A through cut is a sawing operation in which the workpiece is completely sawn through, as shown in **Figure 49**. Examples of through cuts are rip cuts, cross cuts, miter cuts, and beveled cuts. The blade guard assembly MUST be used when performing through cuts.

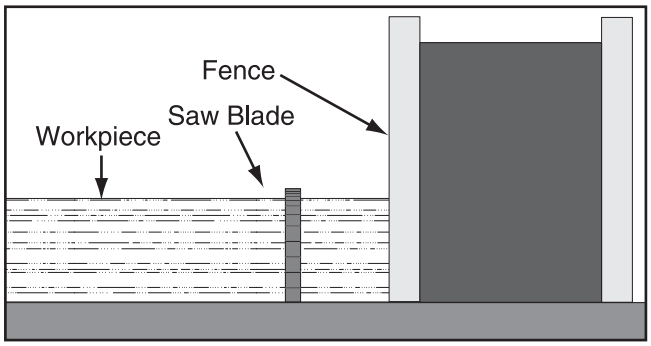


Figure 49. Example of a through cut (blade guard not shown for illustrative clarity).

Ripping

"Ripping" means cutting with the grain of a natural wood workpiece. In other man-made materials such as MDF or plywood, ripping simply means cutting lengthwise.

⚠WARNING

Serious injury can be caused by kickback. Kickback is a high-speed expulsion of stock from the table saw toward an operator. The operator or bystanders may be struck by flying stock, or the operator's hands can be pulled into the blade during kickback.

To make a rip cut:

1. Review **Preventing Kickback** on **Page 13** and take the necessary precautions to prevent kickback.
2. If using natural wood, joint one long edge of the workpiece on a jointer.
3. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
4. Ensure that the blade guard/splitter is installed.
5. Set the fence to the desired width of cut on the scale.
6. Adjust the blade height so the highest saw tooth protrudes approximately ¼" above the workpiece.
7. Set up safety devices such as featherboards or other anti-kickback devices.
8. Rotate the blade to make sure it does not come into contact with any of the safety devices.
9. Plug the saw into the power source, turn it ***ON,*** and allow it to reach full speed.

Note: *The jointed edge of the workpiece must slide against the fence during the cutting operation.*

10. Use a push stick to feed the workpiece through the saw blade, as shown in **Figure 50**, until the workpiece is completely past the saw blade.

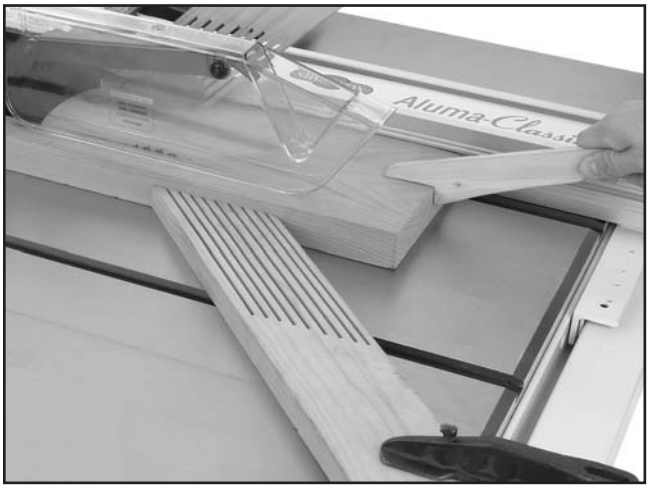
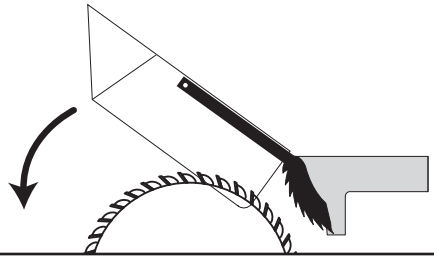


Figure 50. Typical ripping operation.

⚠WARNING

Turn *OFF* the saw and allow the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the cut-off piece. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury.

⚠WARNING



Keep the blade guard installed and in the down position. Failure to do this could result in serious personal injury or death.

Crosscutting

"Crosscutting" means cutting across the grain of a natural wood workpiece. In other man-made materials, such as MDF or plywood, crosscutting means cutting across the width of the workpiece.

To make a crosscut using the miter gauge:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that the blade guard/splitter is installed.
3. Move the rip fence aside and position the miter gauge, adjusted to 90°, in a miter slot.
4. Adjust the blade height so the teeth protrude approximately ¼" above the workpiece.
5. Slide the miter gauge near the blade and adjust the workpiece so the blade will cut on the waste side of the line.
6. Plug in the table saw, turn it ***ON,*** and allow it to reach full speed.
7. Hold the workpiece firmly against the face of the miter gauge (**Figure 51**), and ease it through the blade until the workpiece is completely past the saw blade.

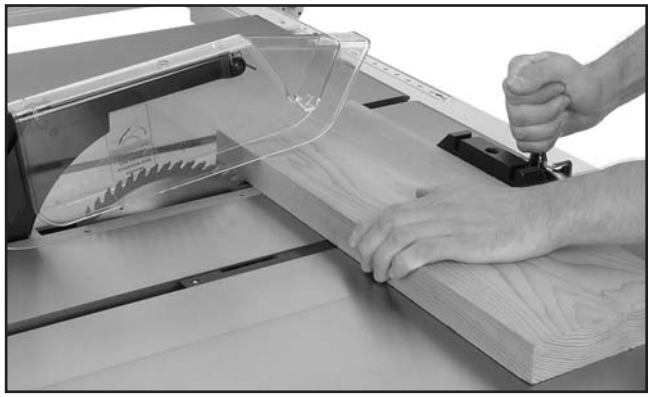


Figure 51. Typical crosscutting operation.

⚠WARNING

Turn *OFF* the saw and allow the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the cut-off piece. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury

Miter Cuts

A miter is an angled crosscut. Miters are usually cut in the same manner as crosscuts, using the miter gauge and a predetermined mark on the workpiece.

To perform a miter cut:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that the blade guard/splitter is installed.
3. Determine the angle of your cut. If the angle needs to be very precise, use a protractor to set the miter gauge to the blade.
4. Place the face of the miter gauge against the edge of the workpiece and place the bar across the face of the workpiece. Use the bar as a guide to mark your cut, as shown in **Figure 52**.

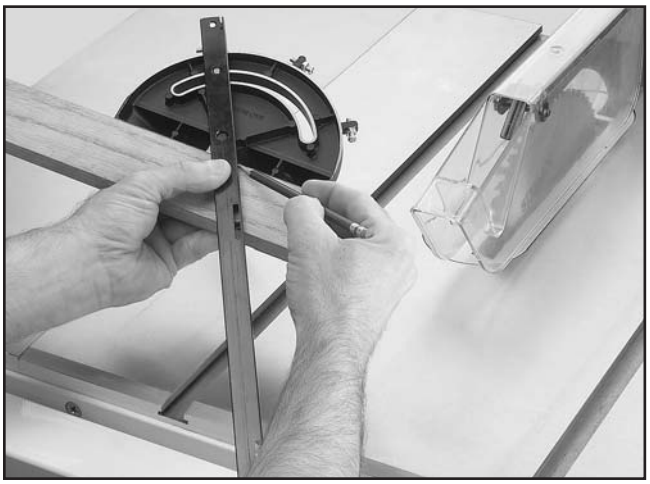


Figure 52. Example of marking miter line.

5. Place the miter gauge back into the slot and hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge body. Slide the miter gauge near the blade and adjust the workpiece so the blade will cut on the waste side of the line.
6. Proceed to make the cut in the same manner as described in the **Crosscutting** instructions.

Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts

When the blade tilt stop bolts are properly adjusted (**Page 53**), the blade tilt handwheel allows the operator to tilt the blade to the left, anywhere between 0° and 45°. This is used most often when cutting bevels, compound miters or chamfers. **Figure 53** shows an example of the blade when tilted to 45°.

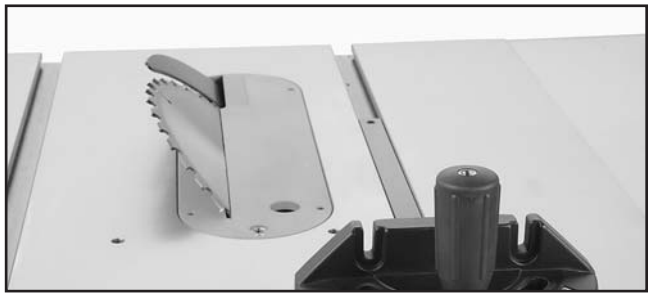


Figure 53. Blade tilted to 45° for bevel cutting on a typical table saw.

Dado Cutting

Commonly used in furniture joinery, a dado is a straight channel cut in the face of the workpiece. Dadoes can be cut using either a dedicated dado blade or a standard saw blade. The included dado table insert must be installed and used when a dado blade is installed—unless a zero clearance table insert is used instead.

The table saw motor is pushed to its limits when making a dado cut with a dado blade. If the motor starts to bog down, slow down your feed rate and make multiple shallow passes. **DO NOT use a dado blade larger than 8" in diameter!** The saw and arbor are not intended to safely use a larger dado blade.

⚠WARNING

Dado operations require proper procedures to avoid serious injury. Extra care must be taken to prevent kickback when using dado blades. Any movement of the workpiece away from the fence will cause kickback. Be certain that stock is flat and straight. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

⚠WARNING

DO NOT make a through-cut with a dado blade. Dado blades are not designed for through cuts. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury.

⚠CAUTION

Always use push sticks, featherboards, push paddles and other safety accessories whenever possible to increase safety and control during operations that require the blade guard and splitter to be removed from the saw. ALWAYS replace the blade guard after dadoing is complete.

Using a Stacked or Wobble Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the table insert, the blade guard assembly or riving knife, and the saw blade.
3. Attach and adjust the dado blade system according to the dado blade manufacturer's instructions. **DO NOT use a dado blade larger than 8" in diameter on this saw!** The saw and arbor are not intended to safely use a larger dado blade.
4. Install the dado table insert.
5. Raise the dado blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired). When cutting deep dadoes, take more than one pass to reduce the risk of kickback.

⚠WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth and width of a cut. Reduce the risk of kickback by making multiple shallow cuts to achieve the desired depth of cut. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

6. Adjust the distance between the fence and the inside edge of the blade, as shown in **Figure 54**, to dado the length of a workpiece.

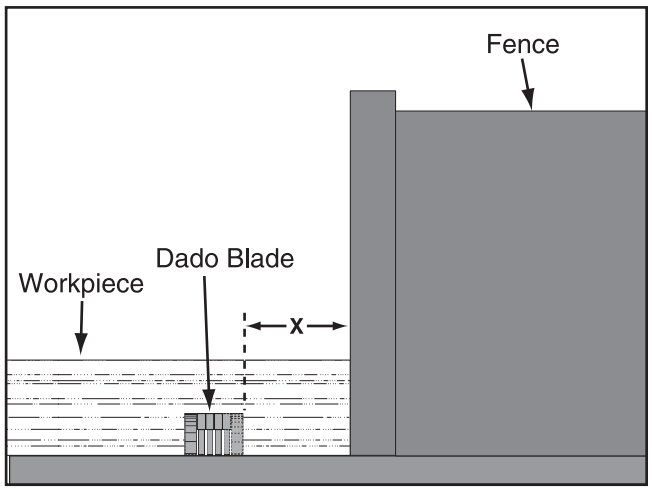


Figure 54. Stacked or wobble dado cut.

7. If dadoing across the workpiece, use the miter gauge and carefully line up the desired cut with the dado blade. DO NOT use the fence in combination with the miter gauge.

⚠WARNING

Never try to dado a board that is not flat by holding it down against the table. If kickback occurs, your hand will likely be pulled into the blade, resulting in serious personal injury.

⚠CAUTION

Always use push sticks, featherboards, push paddles and other safety accessories whenever possible to increase safety and control during operations that require the blade guard and splitter to be removed from the saw. ALWAYS replace the blade guard after dadoing is complete.

8. Reconnect the saw to the power source.

9. Turn the saw ***ON.*** The blade should run smooth, with no vibrations.

10. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.

11. If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the actual workpiece.

Using a Standard Saw Blade to Cut Dadoes

Note: *Reduce motor overloading and blade wear by using a ripping blade. Ripping blades are designed to clear the sawdust quickly. See* ***Page 31*** *for more details.*

To cut a dado with a standard blade:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Ensure that the riving knife and standard table insert are installed and properly adjusted.

3. Mark the width of the dado cut on the workpiece. Include marks on the edge of the workpiece so the cut path can be aligned when the workpiece is lying on the table. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired). When cutting deep dadoes, take more than one pass to reduce the risk of kickback.

⚠WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth and width of a cut. Reduce the risk of kickback by making multiple shallow cuts to achieve the desired depth of cut. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

4. If dadoing across the workpiece, use the miter gauge to support the workpiece, and align the blade to cut one of the dado sides. DO NOT use the fence in combination with the miter gauge.

5. If dadoing the length of a workpiece, align the blade to cut one of the dado sides, as shown in **Figure 55**.

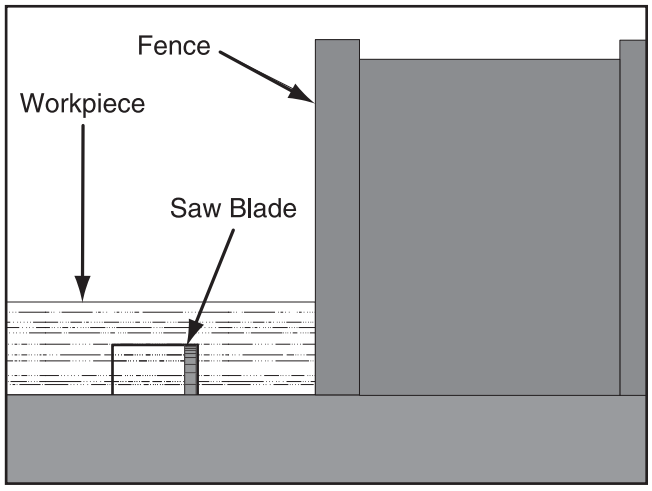


Figure 55. Single-blade dado first cut.

6. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw ***ON***. Allow the blade to reach full speed.

7. Perform the cutting operation.

8. Re-adjust the fence so the blade is aligned with the other edge of the intended dado channel (**Figure 56**).

Note: *Be sure to keep the cuts within your marks; otherwise, the dado will be too big.*

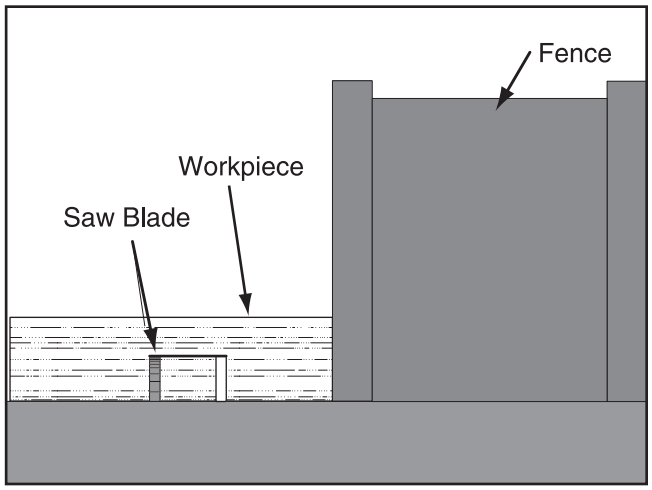


Figure 56. Single-blade dado second cut.

9. Continue making cuts toward the center of the dado until the dado is complete.

Rabbet Cutting

⚠WARNING

You may experience kickback during this procedure. Stand to the side of the blade and wear safety glasses or a face shield to prevent injury when cutting rabbets. Do not put hands behind blade!

Commonly used in furniture joinery, a rabbet is an L-shaped groove cut in the edge of the workpiece. Rabbets can be cut with either a dado blade or a standard saw blade.

Note: *Rabbet cutting requires the use of a sacrificial fence attachment, as shown in **Figure 57**.*

Cutting Rabbets with Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Lower the blade completely, then install the dado blade and dado table insert or a zero clearance fence. **DO NOT use a dado blade larger than 8" in diameter on this saw!**

3. Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and ¾" thick.

4. Attach the sacrificial fence to the rip fence with clamps, as shown in **Figure 57**, making sure they are all secure and tight.

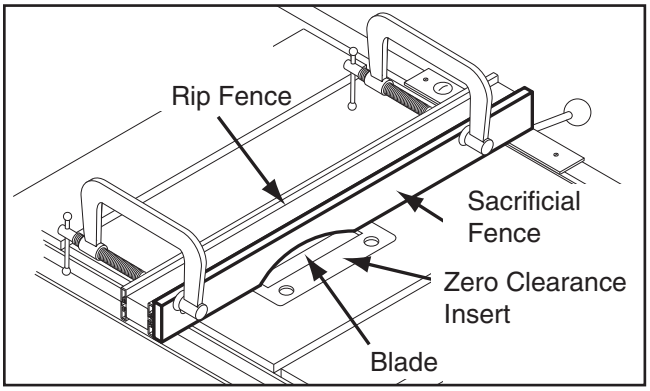


Figure 57. Sacrificial fence.

5. Adjust the fence, turn the saw ***ON***, raise the blade into the sacrificial fence to the height needed for the rabbeting operation, and turn the saw ***OFF***.

6. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

⚠CAUTION

Use push sticks, featherboards, push paddles and other safety accessories whenever possible to increase safety and control during operations that require the blade guard and splitter to be removed from the saw. ALWAYS replace the blade guard after dadoing is complete.

7. Align the workpiece to perform the cutting operation, as shown in **Figure 58**.

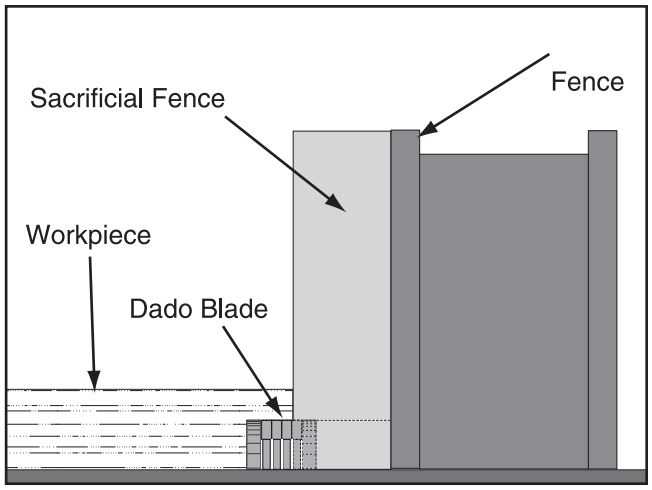


Figure 58. Rabbet cutting.

⚠WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth and width of a cut. Reduce the risk of kickback by making multiple passes to achieve the desired depth of cut. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

8. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw ***ON***.

9. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.

10. If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the final workpiece.

Cutting Rabbets with Standard Blade

Note: *Reduce motor overloading and blade wear by using a ripping blade. Ripping blades are designed to clear the sawdust quickly.*

To cut a rabbet with a standard blade:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Ensure that the riving knife and standard insert are installed.

3. Clearly mark the width of the rabbet cut on the workpiece.

   Note: *Include marks on the edge of the workpiece to clearly identify the intended cut while it is laying flat on the saw table.*

4. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of rabbet channel desired). When cutting deep rabbets, take more than one pass to reduce the risk of kickback.

⚠WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth of a cut. Reduce the risk of kickback by making multiple passes to achieve the desired depth of cut. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

5. Adjust the fence so the blade is aligned with the inside of your rabbet channel, as shown in **Figure 59**.

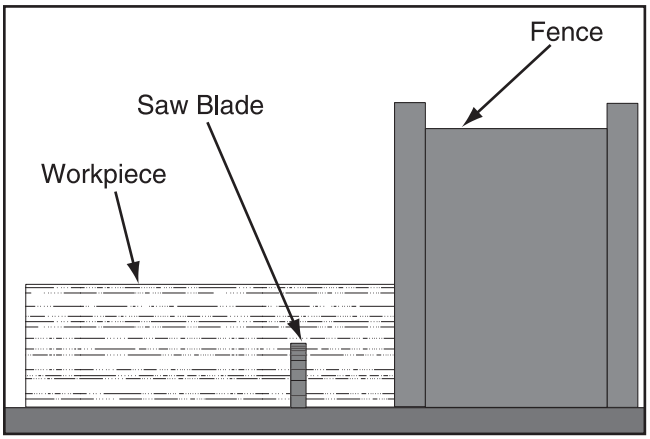


Figure 59. Rabbet cutting with a standard blade.

6. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw ***ON***.

7. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.

8. If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the final workpiece.

9. Stand the workpiece on edge as shown in **Figure 60**.

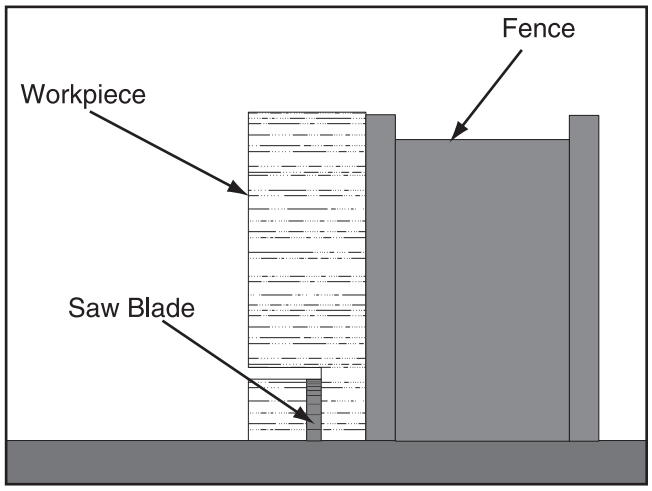


Figure 60. Second cut to create a rabbet.

10. Adjust the saw blade height to intersect with the first cut.

11. Perform the second cut to complete the rabbet.

Resawing

⚠WARNING

Resawing on a table saw increases the chances of kickback. Serious injury can be caused by kickback. Kickback is a high-speed expulsion of stock from the table saw toward an operator. The operator or bystanders may be struck by flying stock, or the operator's hands can be pulled into the blade during kickback.

⚠WARNING

Resawing operations require proper procedures to avoid serious injury. Extra care must be taken to prevent kickback when resawing. Any tilting or movement of the workpiece away from the fence will cause kickback. Be certain that stock is flat and straight. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

Resawing is the process of cutting a thick piece of stock into one or more thinner pieces. **Bandsaws are ideal for resawing and the process is fairly easy and safe. A table saw is not intended for resawing and the process is difficult and extremely dangerous.** Resawing on the table saw often binds the blade, causing kickback. The risk of kickback increases relative to the depth of a cut. Kickback is more dangerous when resawing on a table saw because the anti-kickback devices and blade guard must be removed, leaving no protection between your hands and the saw blade. Kickback can pull the operator's hands into the blade, or the operator or bystanders may be hit by flying stock. DO NOT resaw on a table saw without using a resaw barrier. DO NOT resaw on a table saw without wearing a full face shield.

The following instructions describe how to build a resaw barrier, add an auxiliary fence to your standard fence, and more safely perform resawing operations.

Note: This table saw can only resaw wood that is less than 6⅜" tall.

Resaw Barrier

The resaw barrier shown in **Figure 61** holds the workpiece vertical, keeps it aligned with the fence, and keeps your hands away from the blade.

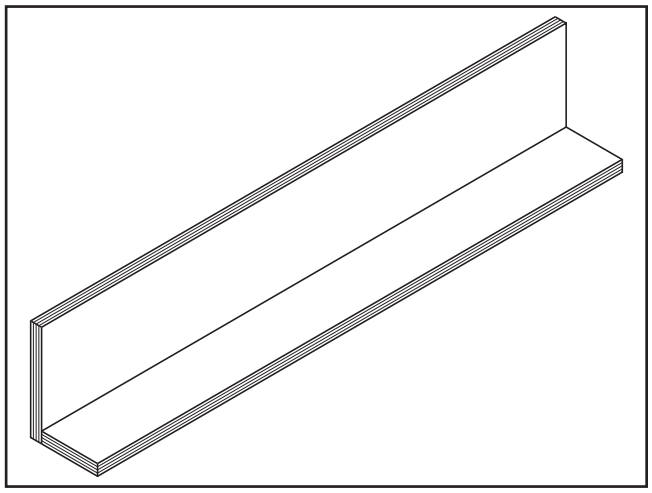


Figure 61. Resawing barrier.

Components Needed for the Resaw Barrier:
Hardwood or Plywood ¾" x 6" x 40" 1
Hardwood or Plywood ¾" x 3" x 40" 1
Wood Screws ¼-20 x 2" 8
Wood Glue .....As Needed

Tools Needed for the Resaw Barrier:
Table Saw 1
Jointer and Planer ..... Recommended
Clamps .....2 Minimum
Drill and Drill Bits.....1

To build the resaw barrier:

1. Cut two boards to ¾" x 6" x 34" and ¾" x 3" x 34". If you are using hardwood, cut the boards oversize, then joint and plane the boards to the correct size to make sure the boards are square and flat.

Note: *Only use furniture grade plywood or kiln dried hardwood to prevent warping.*

2. Pre-drill and countersink 8 holes approximately ⅜" from the bottom of the 6" tall board. These will be use as pilot holes when attaching the board to another piece in the next step.

3. Glue the end of the 3" board, then clamp the boards at a 90° angle with the larger board in the vertical position, as shown in **Figure 62**.

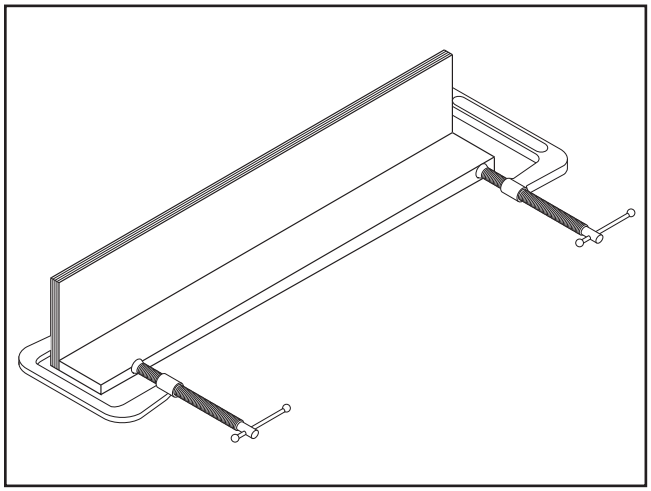


Figure 62. Clamping the resawing barrier.

4. Secure the joint with wood screws through the holes you drilled in **Step 2**.

Auxiliary Fence

The auxiliary fence is necessary if you are resawing a workpiece that is taller than it is wide. It should be no less than ½" shorter than the board to be resawn.

Components Needed for the Auxiliary Fence:
Hardwood or Plywood ¾" x (Height) x 40".....1

Tools Needed for the Resaw Barrier:
Table Saw 1
Jointer and Planer ..... Recommended
Clamps .....2 Minimum
Router.....1
T-Slot Bit.....1

To build the auxiliary fence:

1. Cut a ¾" thick board 40" long, and cut a height no less than ½" shorter than the board to be resawn. If you are using hardwood, cut the board oversize, then joint and plane the board to the correct size to make sure the board is square and flat.

Note: *Only use furniture grade plywood or kiln dried hardwood to prevent warping.*

2. Unthread the fence face mounting hardware and remove the fence face from the fence assembly.

3. Place the auxiliary fence next the fence face you removed in **Step 1**, mark the location of the nine mounting holes on the auxiliary fence, then drill the holes.

4. Use the mounting hardware that had previously attached the fence face to attach the auxiliary fence. The end result should be similar to **Figure 63**.

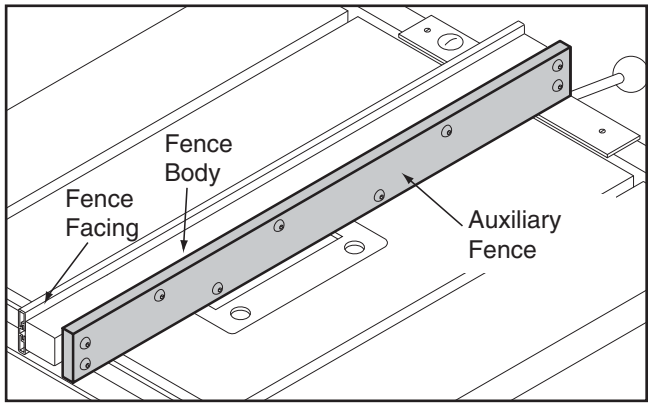


Figure 63. Auxiliary fence.

Resawing Operations

The table saw motor is pushed to its limits when resawing. If the motor starts to bog down, slow down your feed rate. Motor overloading and blade wear can be reduced by using a ripping blade. Ripping blades are designed to clear the sawdust quickly.

Components Needed for Resawing:

Zero Clearance Insert.....1
Ripping Blade 10".....1
Clamps 2
Shop Made Auxiliary Fence 1
Shop Made Resaw Barrier 1

⚠WARNING

You may experience kickback during this procedure. Stand to the side of the blade and wear a full face shield to prevent injury when resawing.

To perform resawing operations:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Remove the standard table insert and the blade guard assembly.

3. Install a ripping blade, install the riving knife, lower the blade below the table, then install the optional Model T20916 zero clearance table insert.

4. Attach the auxiliary fence to the standard fence and set it to the desired width.

   Note: *When figuring out the correct width, don't forget to account for blade kerf and the inaccuracy of the fence scale while the auxiliary fence is installed.*

5. Place the workpiece against the auxiliary fence and slide the resaw barrier against the workpiece, as shown in **Figure 64**. Now clamp the resaw barrier to the top of the table saw at both ends.

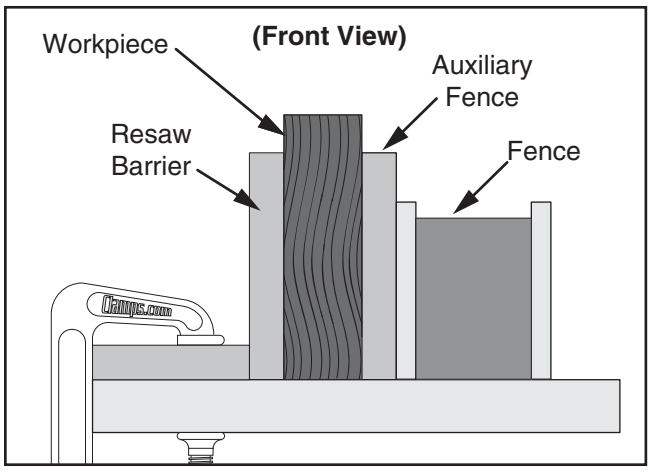


Figure 64. Ideal resaw workpiece setup.

6. Slide the workpiece over the blade to make sure it moves smoothly, then remove the workpiece.

7. Raise the blade approximately an inch, or close to half the height of the workpiece (**Figure 65**), whichever is less.

⚠WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth of a cut. Reduce the risk of kickback by making multiple passes to achieve the desired depth of cut. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

⚠CAUTION

Always use push sticks or push paddles to increase safety and control during operations which require that the blade guard and splitter must be removed from the saw. ALWAYS replace the blade guard after resawing is complete.

8. Plug in the table saw, turn it ***ON***, and use a push stick to feed the workpiece through the blade, using a slow and steady feed rate.

9. Flip the workpiece end for end, keeping the same side against the fence, and run the workpiece through the blade.

10. Repeat **Steps 7–9** until the blade is close to half of the height of the board to be resawn. The ideal completed resaw cut will leave an ⅛" connection when the resawing is complete as shown in **Figure 65**. Leaving an ⅛" connection will reduce the risk of kickback.

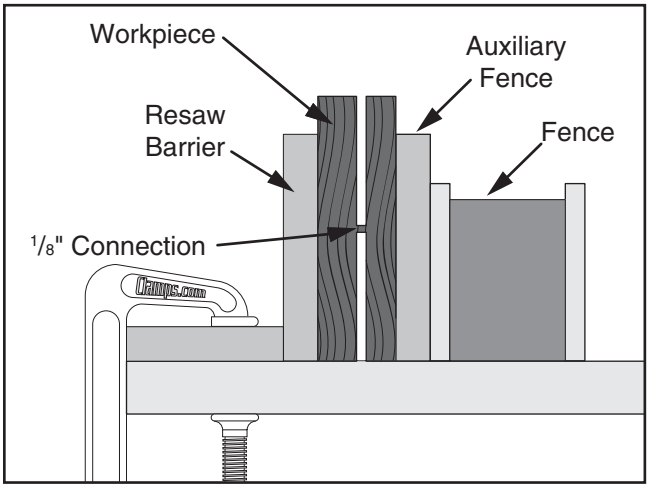


Figure 65. Ideal completed resaw cut.

11. Turn ***OFF*** the table saw, then separate the parts of the workpiece and hand plane the remaining ridge to remove it.

12. When finished resawing, remove the resaw barrier and auxiliary fence, then re-install the blade guard/splitter or riving knife and standard table insert.

SECTION 5: ACCESSORIES

Aftermarket Accessories

H7583—Grizzly Tenoning Jig
Our fully adjustable tenoning jig handles stock up to 3¼" thick and features an adjustable bevel angle with a 90° to 75° range. The two large grip handles, adjustable guide bar, multi-position control levers, and extra large clamping handwheel will ensure accurate and repeatable results. A top seller!

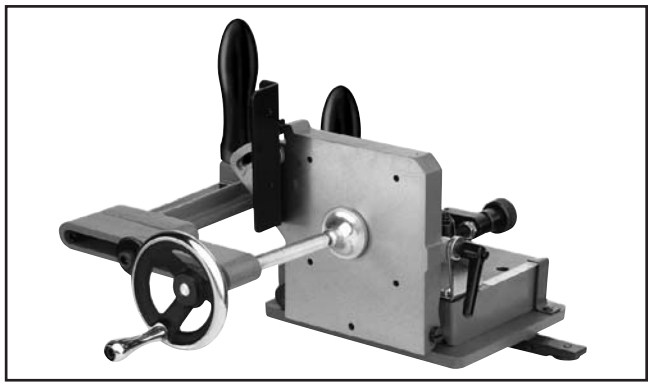


Figure 66. Model H7583 Tenoning Jig.

G7314—Heavy-Duty SHOP FOX® Mobile Base
Make your Model G0690 mobile with this popular patented mobile base. The unique outrigger type supports increase stability and lower machine height. This heavy duty mobile base is rated for up to a 600 lb. capacity.

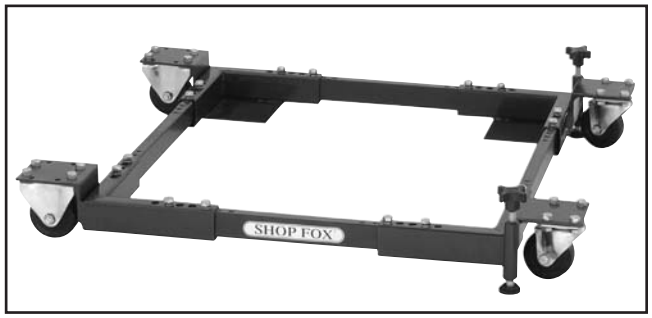


Figure 67. G7314 SHOP FOX® Mobile Base.

T20916—Zero Clearance Insert for G0690/ G0691

Carbide-Tipped ATB Circular Saw Blades
H9144—10" Ripping Blade, 30T
H9145—10" General Purpose, 40T
H9146—10" Fine Finishing/Cabinet Work, 60T
H9147—10" Cabinet Work/Trimming, 80T
H9148—10" Super Fine Work/Trimming, 100T
We looked long and hard for a high quality, heavy-duty, balanced woodworking saw blade that brings precision into the price range of most woodworkers. Now, for the cost of a construction quality blade, you can enjoy the benefits of a saw blade designed for precision woodworking. Alternate top bevel. 10" diameter, 5/8" arbor.

Figure 68. Carbide-tipped saw blades.

G8684—Extension Kit for Shop Fox Mobile Bases
This kit easily bolts on to Models G7314 or G8683 to provide support for an extension table or similar device. Allows the whole machine and extension to move as one unit. Adjustable for length (up to 44") as well as front to back. Very versatile!

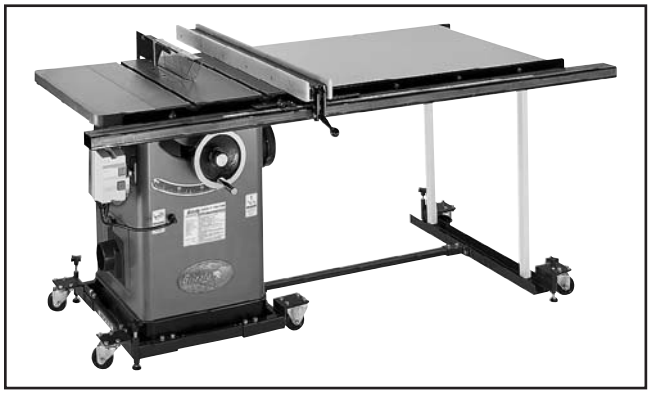


Figure 69. Model G8684 Extension Kit.

H7777—Grizzly 8" Stack Dado Set
Finally, a stack dado set that everyone can afford! The set includes two 1/8" wide 30 tooth blades, four 1/8" wide chip cutters, one 3/32" wide chip cutter, one 1/16" wide chip cutter and two each copper shims in .005", .010", .015" and .020" thicknesses. Bore is 5/8". Can cut dadoes from 1/8" to 3/4".

Figure 70. H7777 Grizzly stack dado set.

H1052—Clear Flexible Hose 4" x 10'
G1536—Black Flexible Hose 4" x 10'
G2974—Wire Hose Clamp 4"
G1843—Plastic Blast Gate 4"
G4679—Anti-Static Grounding Kit
We've hand picked a selection of dust collection components commonly needed to connect the Model G0690/G0691 to an existing dust collection system.

Figure 71. Dust collection accessories.

G4173—Baby Power Feeder 110V
G4176—¼ HP Power Feeder 110V
G4179—½ HP Power Feeder 220V
G4181—1 HP Power Feeder 220V

T20501—Face Shield Crown Protector 4"
T20502—Face Shield Crown Protector 7"
T20503—Face Shield Window
T20448—Economy Clear Safety Glasses
T20452—"Kirova" Anti-Reflective Glasses
T20456—"Dakura" Clear Safety Glasses
H0736—Shop Fox® Safety Glasses
These glasses meet ANSI Z87.1-2003 specifications. Buy extras for visitors or employees. You can't be too careful with shop safety!

Figure 72. Our most popular eye protection.

T20392—Success with Tablesaws
The table saw is the cornerstone of any workshop, yet, too many woodworkers still haven't learned just how versatile this tool really is. This indispensable handbook explains how to choose and set up the right saw for any shop, and demonstrates basic and advanced techniques for ripping, crosscutting, and cutting bevels and mitered edges. 176 pgs.

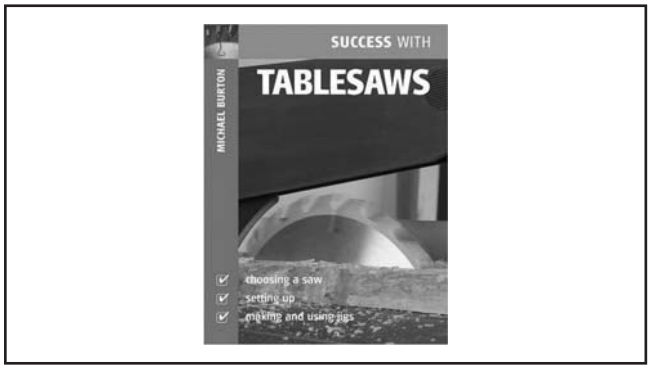


Figure 73. Model T20392 Success with Tablesaws guide book.

Call 1-800-523-4777 To Order

Shop Made Safety Accessories

Push Stick

Using a push stick is essential to safe table saw operations, especially when cutting narrow cuts. The beauty of a push stick is that it keeps your hand well away from the blade during the cut, and if there is contact with the blade, the push stick will take the damage rather than your fingers or hand.

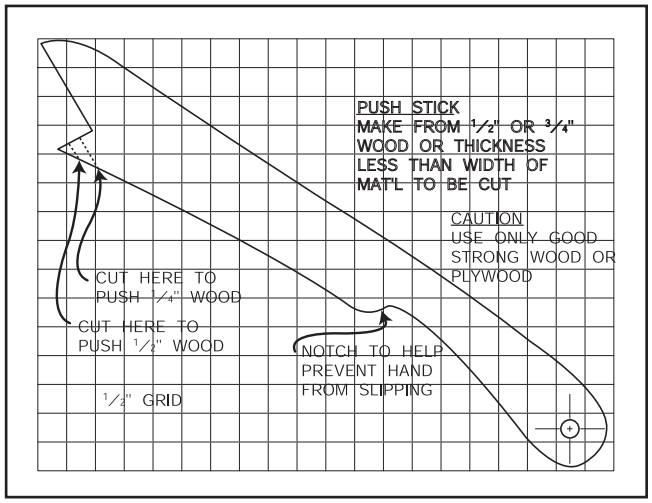


Figure 74. Shop made push stick.

Featherboard

Not only do featherboards make great anti-kickback devices, but they maintain pressure on the workpiece while cutting, which makes operation easier and safer because the cut can be completed without the operator's hands getting near the blade. When used together with push sticks, the overall risk of injury can be greatly reduced.

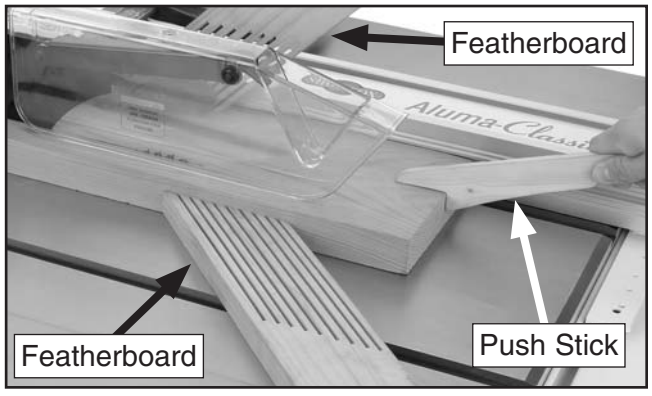


Figure 75. Examples of featherboards in use.

Outfeed & Support Tables

One of the best accessories for improving the safety and ease of using a table saw is simply placing a large table (outfeed table) behind the saw to catch the workpiece. Additionally, another table to the left of the saw (support table) can also help support large workpieces so they can be cut safely and accurately.

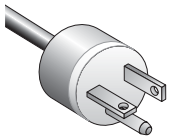
Figure 76. Example of outfeed & support tables.

Crosscut Sled

A crosscut sled is a fantastic way to improve the safety and accuracy of crosscutting on the table saw. Most expert table saw users use a crosscut sled when they have to crosscut a large volume of work, because the sled offers substantial protection against kickback.

Figure 77. Example of crosscut sled.

SECTION 6: MAINTENANCE



⚠WARNING
Always disconnect power to the machine before performing maintenance. Failure to do this may result in serious personal injury.

Schedule

For optimum performance from your machine, follow this maintenance schedule and refer to any specific instructions given in this section.

Daily Check:
- Inspect blades for damage or wear.
- Check for loose mounting bolts/arbor nut.
- Check cords, plugs, and switch for damage.
- Check for any other condition that could hamper the safe operation of this machine.
- Wipe the table clean after every use—this ensures moisture from wood dust does not remain on bare metal surfaces.

Weekly Maintenance:
- Wipe down the table surface and grooves with a lubricant and rust preventive such as SLIPIT®.
- Vacuum dust buildup from the motor housing and trunnions.
- Clean the pitch and resin from the saw blade with a cleaner like OxiSolv® Blade & Bit Cleaner.

Monthly Maintenance:
- Check/tighten the belt tension (**Page 61**).

Cleaning

Cleaning the Model G0690/G0691 is relatively easy. Vacuum excess wood chips and sawdust, and wipe off the remaining dust with a dry cloth. If any resin has built up, use a resin dissolving cleaner to remove it.

After cleaning, treat all unpainted cast iron and steel with a non-staining lubricant.

Occasionally it will become necessary to clean the internal parts with more than a vacuum. To do this, remove the table top and clean the internal parts with resin/pitch dissolver or mineral spirits and a stiff wire brush or steel wool. DO NOT USE WATER—WATER WILL CAUSE CAST IRON TO RUST.

Make sure the internal workings are dry before using the saw again, so that wood dust will not accumulate. If any essential lubrication is removed during cleaning, re-lubricate those areas.

Lubrication

An essential step for lubrication is cleaning the components before lubricating them.

This idea is critical because dust and chips build up on lubricated components and make the components hard to move. Simply adding more grease to the components with built-up grime on them will not yield smooth moving components.

Clean the components in this section with an oil/grease solvent cleaner, such as shown on **Page 20** of this manual.

If you thoroughly clean the components in this section before lubricating them, the result will be silky smooth movement when turning the handwheels, which will result in much higher enjoyment on your part!

The following are the main components that need to be lubricated:

- Trunnion Slides and Orientation Gears
- Worm Gears, Trunnion and Bearing Housing Teeth

Trunnion Slides & Orientation Gears

Clean the trunnion slides out with mineral spirits and a rag, and brush a dollop of lithium grease into each groove. Move the blade tilt back-and-forth to spread the grease (see **Figure 78**).

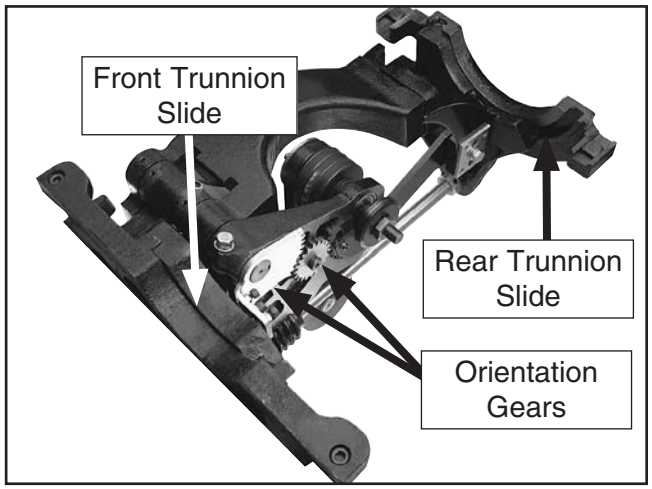


Figure 78. Trunnion slides and tilt leadscrew.

Also use a wire brush and mineral spirits to clean any debris or grime off the orientation gears, then apply lithium grease to the gears with a brush.

Worm Gears, Trunnion and Bearing Housing Teeth

Clean away any built up grime and debris with a wire brush and mineral spirits from the worm gears and the teeth on the bearing housing and trunnion. Then use a brush or rag to apply a thin coat of white lithium grease to the gears and teeth.

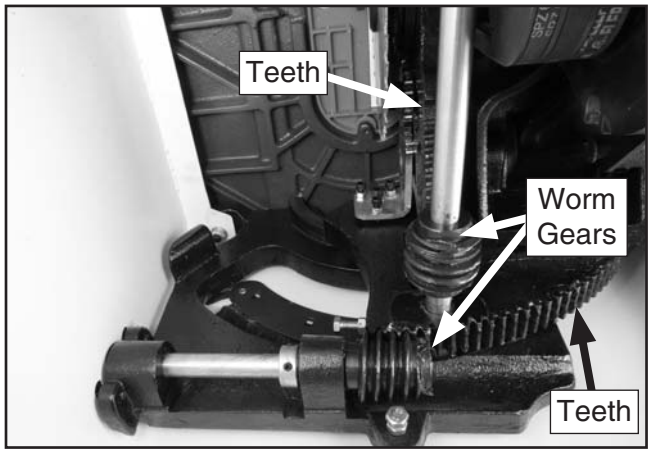
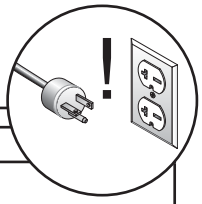


Figure 79. Worm gears and teeth.

SECTION 7: SERVICE

Review the troubleshooting and procedures in this section to fix or adjust your machine if a problem develops. If you need replacement parts or you are unsure of your repair skills, then feel free to call our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663.

Troubleshooting



Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine does not start or a breaker trips.	1. Locking pin installed. 2. Blown fuse. 3. Power supply switched OFF or at fault. 4. Plug/receptacle at fault/wired wrong. 5. Motor connection wired wrong. 6. Wall circuit breaker tripped. 7. Wiring open/has high resistance. 8. Motor ON/OFF switch at fault. 9. Start capacitor at fault. 10. Motor at fault.	1. Remove locking pin from ON button. 2. Replace fuse/ensure no shorts. 3. Ensure power supply is on/has correct voltage. 4. Test for good contacts; correct the wiring. 5. Correct motor wiring connections. 6. Ensure circuit size is correct/replace weak breaker. 7. Check/fix broken, disonnected, or corroded wires. 8. Replace switch. 9. Test/replace if faulty. 10. Test/repair/replace.
Machine stalls or is underpowered.	1. Feed rate/cutting speed too fast. 2. Workpiece material unsuitable for machine. 3. Workpiece crooked; fence mis-adjusted. 4. Machine undersized for task. 5. Run capacitor at fault. 6. Belt slipping. 7. Motor wired incorrectly. 8. Plug/receptacle at fault. 9. Pulley/sprocket slipping on shaft. 10. Motor bearings at fault. 11. Contactor not energized/has poor contacts. 12. Motor overheated. 13. Motor at fault.	1. Decrease feed rate/cutting speed. 2. Only cut wood/ensure moisture is below 20%. 3. Straighten or replace workpiece/adjust fence. 4. Use correct blade/reduce feed rate or depth of cut. 5. Test/repair/replace. 6. Tension/replace belt (**Page 61**). 7. Wire motor correctly. 8. Test for good contacts/correct wiring. 9. Replace loose pulley/shaft. 10. Test/repair/replace. 11. Test all legs for power/replace if faulty. 12. Clean motor, let cool, and reduce workload. 13. Test/repair/replace.
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	1. Motor or component loose. 2. Blade at fault. 3. Belts worn or loose. 4. Pulley loose. 5. Motor mount loose/broken. 6. Machine incorrectly mounted. 7. Arbor pulley loose. 8. Motor fan rubbing on fan cover. 9. Arbor bearings at fault. 10. Motor bearings at fault.	1. Inspect/replace damaged bolts/nuts, and re-tighten with thread locking fluid. 2. Replace warped/bent blade; resharpen dull blade. 3. Tension/replace belts (**Page 61**). 4. Realign/replace shaft, pulley, setscrew, and key. 5. Tighten/replace. 6. Tighten mounting bolts; relocate/shim machine. 7. Retighten/replace arbor pulley. 8. Fix/replace fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan. 9. Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor. 10. Test by rotating shaft; grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement.

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Blade is not aligned with miter slot or fence.	1. Blade is warped. 2. Table top is not parallel to blade. 3. Fence is not parallel to blade.	1. Replace blade (**Page 32**). 2. Make table parallel to blade (**Page 55**). 3. Make fence parallel to blade (**Page 57**).
Blade does not reach 90°.	1. 90° stop bolt is out of adjustment. 2. Sawdust stuck on stop bolt.	1. Adjust 90° stop bolt (**Page 53**). 2. Clean sawdust off stop bolt.
Blade hits insert at 45°.	1. 45° stop bolt is out of adjustment. 2. Sawdust stuck on stop bolt. 3. Hole in insert is inadequate. 4. Table out of alignment. 5. Blade position is incorrect.	1. Adjust 45° stop bolt (**Page 53**). 2. Clean sawdust off stop bolt. 3. File or mill the hole in the insert. 4. Align blade to the table (**Page 55**). 5. Adjust blade position.
Board binds or burns when feeding through table saw.	1. Dull blade. 2. Blade is warped. 3. Fence is not parallel to blade. 4. Table top is not parallel to blade.	1. Replace blade. 2. Replace blade (**Page 32**). 3. Make fence parallel to blade (**Page 57**). 4. Make table parallel to blade (**Page 55**).

Blade Tilt Stops

The table saw features stop bolts that stop the blade exactly at 45° and 90° when tilting it with the handwheel. The stops have been set at the factory and should require no adjustments, unless you notice that your cuts are not accurate.

Note: *The tilt scale reads "0" when the blade is 90° to the table.*

Tools Needed	Qty
90° Square	1
45° Square	1
Hex Wrench 3mm	1
Wrench 10mm	1
Wrench 13mm	1

Setting 90° Stop Bolt

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Raise the blade as high as it will go, then tilt it toward 0° until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.

3. Place a 90° square against the table and blade so it contacts the blade evenly from bottom to top, as shown in **Figure 80**. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct the placement of the square.

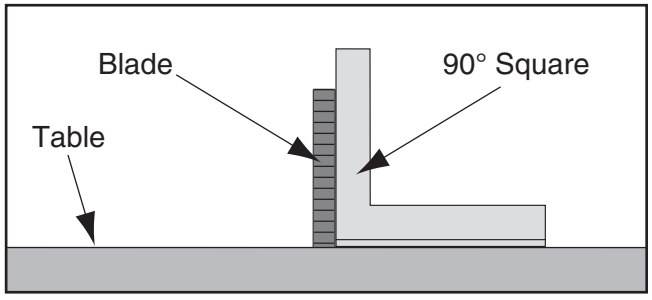


Figure 80. Checking blade at 90°.

—If the blade is 90° to the table, then adjustments do not need to be made. Make sure the tilt indicator arrow shown in **Figure 81** points to the 0° mark on the scale. Adjust the position by loosening the button head screw, moving the indicator with your fingers, then tightening the screw.

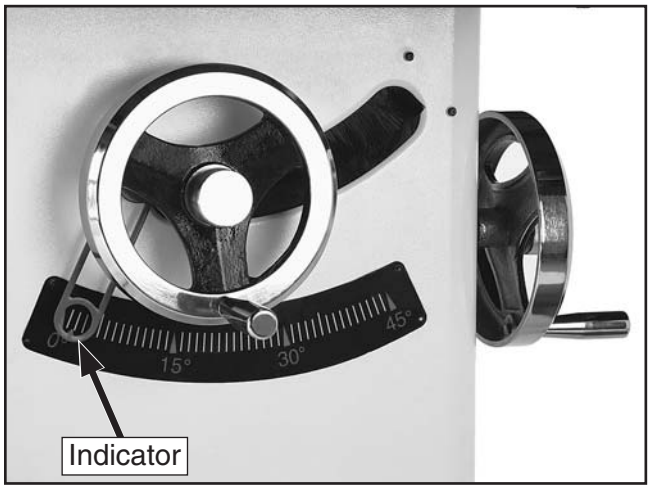


Figure 81. Tilt indicator arrow.

—If the blade is not 90° to the table, you will need to adjust the 90° stop screw. Proceed to the next step.

4. Tilt the blade away from 0° by about 5°, so there is room for the stop bolt to move.

5. Open the motor access cover, loosen the jam nut shown in **Figures 82** and **83**, adjust the stop bolt up or down according to how far off the blade was from 90°, then repeat **Steps 2-3** until the blade stops at 90°.

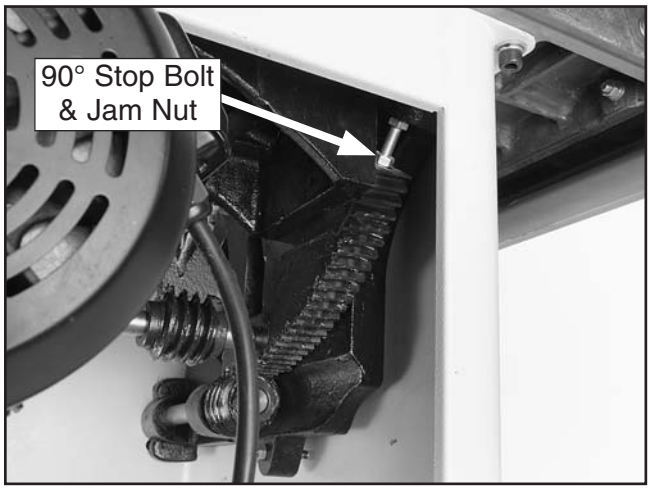


Figure 82. 90° stop bolt and jam nut.

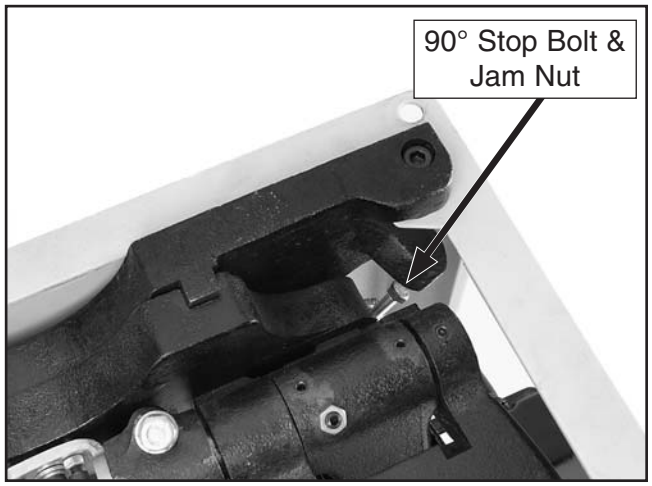


Figure 83. 90° stop bolt and jam nut (table removed for clarity).

6. Tighten the jam nut, then close the motor cover.

Setting 45° Stop Bolt

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Raise the blade as high as it will go, then tilt it towards 45° until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.

3. Place a 45° square against the table and blade so it contacts the blade evenly from bottom to top, as shown in **Figure 84**. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct the placement of the square.

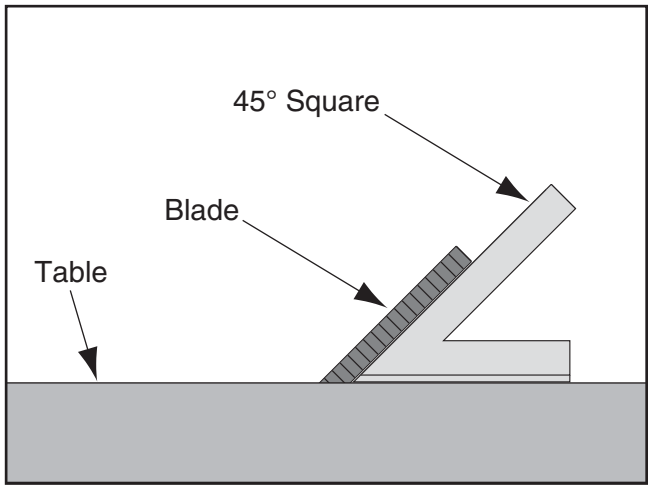


Figure 84. Checking blade at 45°.

—If the blade is 45° to the table, then adjustments do not need to be made.

—If the blade is not 45° to the table, you will need to adjust the 45° stop screw. Proceed to the next step.

4. Tilt the blade to 15°, so there is room for the stop bolt to move.

5. Remove the dust port to access the stop bolt.

6. Loosen the jam nut on the 45° stop bolt (see **Figure 85**) with a 13mm wrench, adjust the stop bolt up or down according to how far off the blade was from 45°.

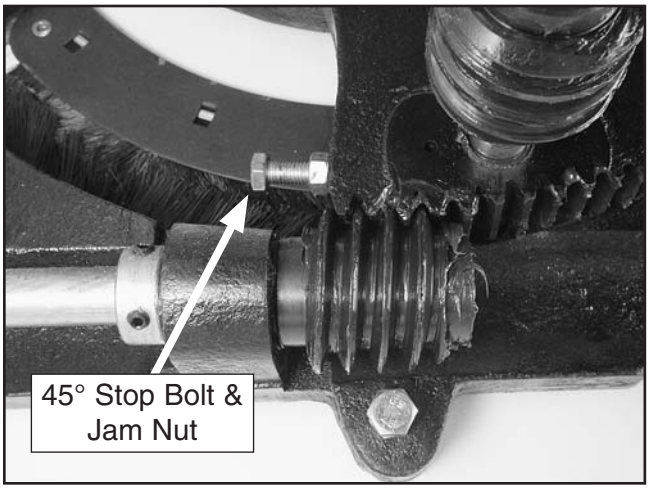


Figure 85. 45° stop bolt and jam nut.

7. Continue adjusting the stop bolt until it contacts the cabinet when the blade is at 45°, then tighten the jam nut.

8. Close the dust port.

Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism

Tools Needed	Qty
Adjustable Square	1
Metal Shim Stock	As Needed
Marker	1

Your table saw will give the best results if the miter slot and the rip fence are adjusted parallel to the blade. If either of these are not exactly parallel, your cuts and your finished work will be lower in quality, but more importantly, the risk of kickback will be increased. Take the time to adjust your table saw properly. A few minutes now will be time well spent.

To adjust the blade parallel to the miter slot:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Use an adjustable square to measure the distance from the miter slot to a carbide tip on the blade, as shown in **Figure 86.** Make sure that the face of the adjustable square is even along the miter slot.

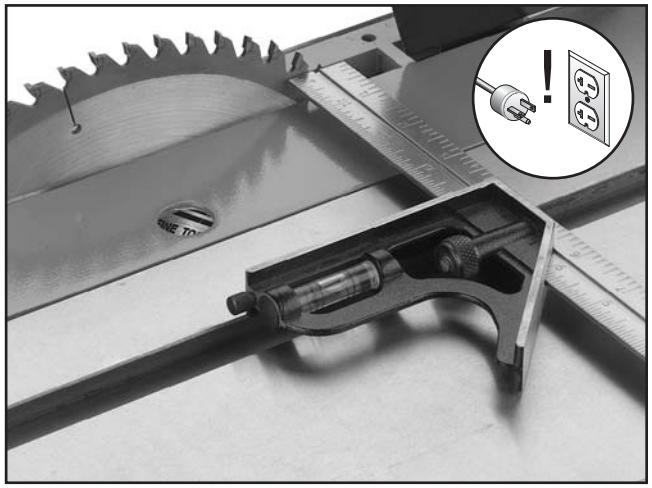


Figure 86. Example of adjusting blade to miter slot.

3. With the end of the adjustable square just touching the tip, lock the square in place. Now, mark the carbide tip with a marker where you made this measurement.

⚠CAUTION

The saw blade is dangerously sharp. Use extra care or wear gloves when handling the blade or working near it.

4. Rotate the marked blade tip to the other end of the table insert.

5. Slide the adjustable square down to the other end of the table insert, and compare the distance from the marked blade tip to the end of the adjustable square.

—If the blade tip does not touch the end of the adjustable square similar to the first measurement, the table will need to be adjusted. Proceed to **Step 6**.

—If the blade tip measurement is the same on both sides, go to **Step 7**.

6. To adjust the table, loosen the four cap screws in the table mounting locations (see **Figure 87**) and slightly tap the table in the needed direction. Repeat **Steps 2–5** until the blade and miter slot are parallel.

7. Tighten the table mounting cap screws in a criss-cross, alternating manner.

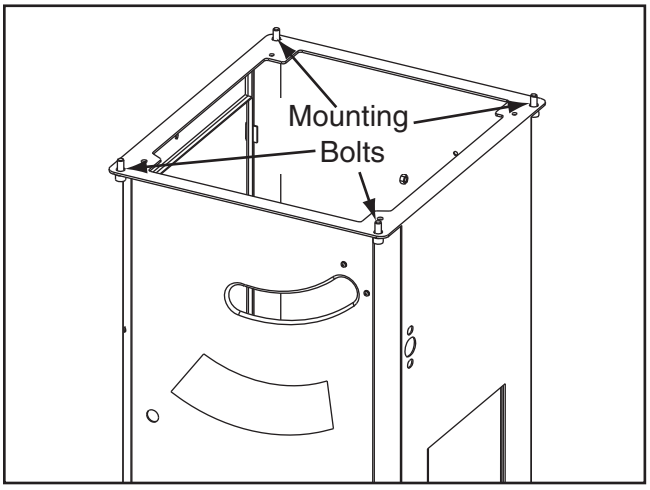


Figure 87. Table mounting bolts.

Splitter or Riving Knife Alignment

Spreader Thickness	Size
Splitter	0.095"
Riving Knife	0.095"

Checking Splitter/Riving Knife Alignment

The blade guard splitter and riving knife must be aligned with the blade when installed. If the splitter/riving knife is not aligned with the blade, then the workpiece will before forced sideways during the cut, which will increase the risk of kickback.

Tools Needed	Qty
Straightedge	1

To check the splitter/riving knife alignment:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Raise the saw blade to the maximum height so you have easy working access.

3. Place the straightedge against the blade and the splitter/riving knife. When properly aligned, the splitter/riving knife will be in the "Alignment Zone," shown in **Figure 88**, and will be parallel with the blade.

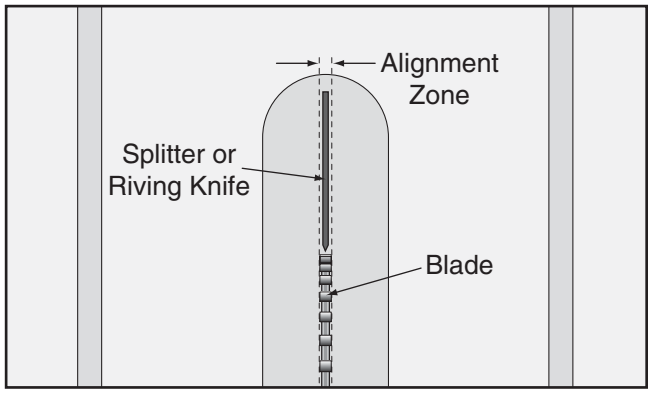


Figure 88. Splitter/riving knife alignment zone.

—If the splitter/riving knife is not inside the alignment zone, then it needs to be adjusted. Proceed to **Adjusting Splitter/Riving Knife** instructions.

—If the splitter/riving knife is not parallel with the blade, then it needs to be straightened. Proceed to **Straightening Splitter/Riving Knife** instructions.

Adjusting Splitter/Riving Knife

The splitter/riving knife mounting position can be adjusted into alignment with the blade using the set screws on the splitter/riving knife mounting block.

Note: *These instructions require that you complete the **Checking Splitter/Riving Knife Alignment** instructions first and that the saw is disconnected from power and the blade is raised.*

Possible Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 3mm	1
Hex Wrench 5mm	1

To adjust the splitter/riving knife:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Remove the table insert.

3. Loosen the two cap screws on the mounting block, then adjust the four set screws shown in **Figure 89** in or out.

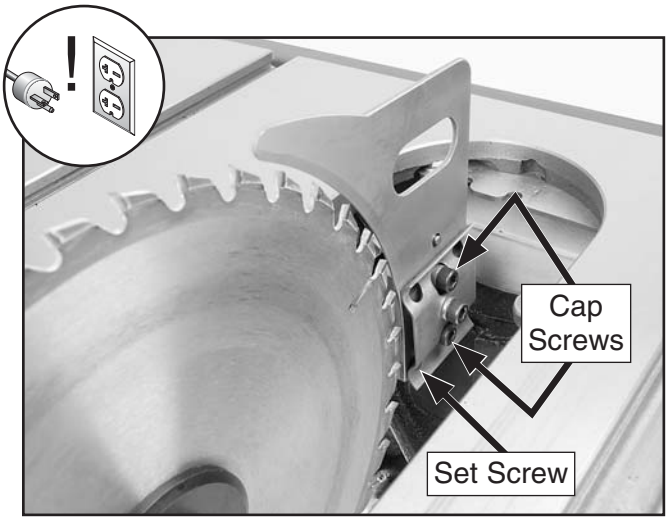


Figure 89. Mounting block.

4. Reinstall the table insert.

5. Check the alignment as you did previously.

   —If the splitter/riving knife is in the alignment zone, no additional steps are necessary.

   —If the splitter/riving knife is still not aligned with the blade, continue adjusting the set screws on the mounting block as necessary to correctly position the splitter/riving knife.

6. Tighten the two cap screws on the mounting block to secure the splitter/riving knife adjustment, then secure the table insert.

Straightening Splitter/Riving Knife

If the splitter or riving knife is not parallel to the blade, it is possible that it is bent.

To fix this, DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER, bend the splitter or riving knife by hand (while installed) until it is aligned with the blade. If this doesn't work, remove it to straighten. If you cannot straighten it properly, just replace it.

Fence Adjustments

There are four main adjustments for the fence: square, height, parallelism, and clamping pressure. Keep in mind that these adjustments are interconnected and some trial-and-error may be needed to achieve satisfactory results.

Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 6mm	1
Square	1
Felt-Tipped Marker	1

Square and Height

The fence face must be square to the table in order to produce square cuts. Also, the fence should be adjusted high enough off the table that it does not drag across the surface.

To check/adjust the fence height and squareness to the table:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Place a square on the table against the face of the fence (**Figure 90**) to check if the fence is square to the table.

   —If the fence is not square to the table, proceed to **Step 3**.

   —If the fence is square to the table, skip ahead to **Step 4**.

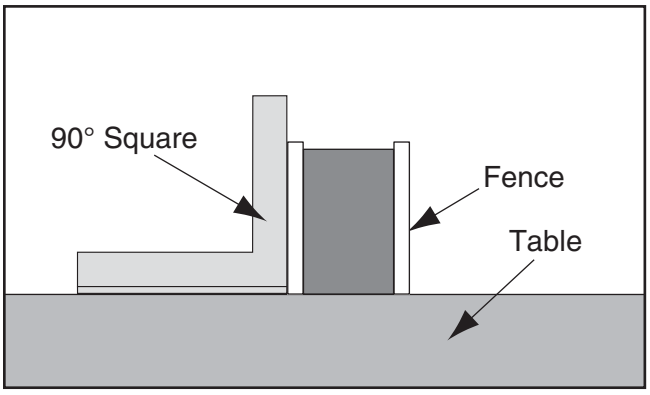


Figure 90. Checking if fence is square to table.

3. Adjust the set screws (**Figure 91**) on top of the fence bracket to ensure the fence face is 90° to the table, then tighten the knurled lock nuts.

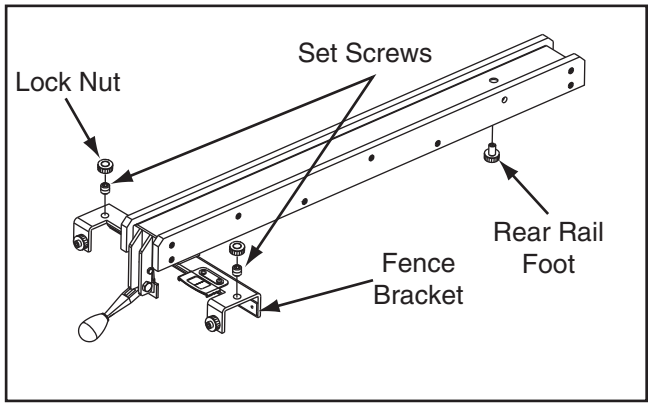


Figure 91. Fence components used to adjust fence height and squareness to table.

4. Look at the gap between the fence and the table top.

   —If the gap is approximately 1/16" and even from the front of the table to the back, then no additional adjustments are necessary.

   —If the gap is uneven, if the fence height is more than 1/8", or if the fence touches the table, then continue with **Step 5**.

5. Adjust the fence height with the rear rail foot until the gap between the table and the fence is approximately 1/16" and even from the front of the table to the back.

   Note: *If the front end of the fence needs to be adjusted up or down, use the set screws from* ***Figure 91****; however, turn them in even increments and recheck the squareness afterwards.*

Clamping Pressure and Parallelism

Set screws on the rear side of the fence bracket adjust the clamping pressure to hold your fence securely, and position the fence parallel to the blade.

To adjust the fence clamping pressure and parallelism to the blade:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Remove the fence.

3. Equally adjust the set screws shown in **Figure 92** on the rear side of the front bracket as necessary until the clamping pressure is strong enough that the fence will not move as pressure is applied against it.

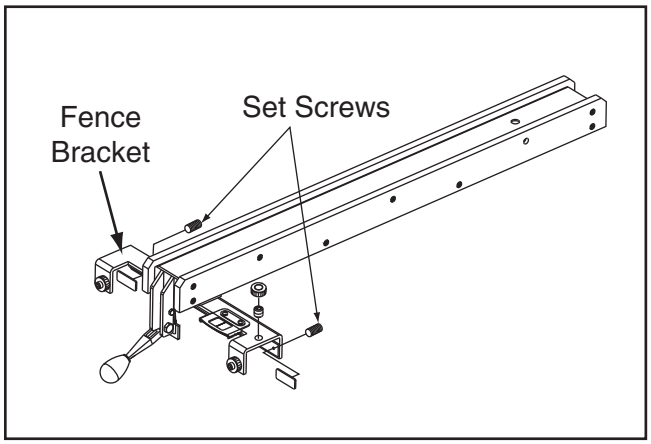


Figure 92. Location of set screws used to adjust fence parallelism and clamping pressure.

4. Place the fence approximately 4" away from the blade.

5. Measure the distance between the fence and the front of the blade at one end of the table insert, then mark the tooth that you measured from with a felt-tipped marker.

6. Rotate the blade to the other end of the table insert (**Figure 93**), and recheck the distance between the fence and the blade to ensure they are parallel.

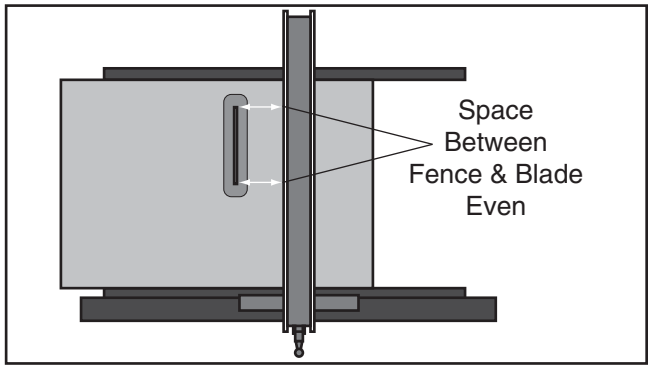


Figure 93. Example of fence aligned parallel to miter slot.

7. Use trial-and-error to adjust the set screws so the fence is parallel to the blade and the clamping pressure is sufficient.

   Optional: Some woodworkers prefer to offset the rear of the fence 1/64" from the blade, as shown in **Figure 94**, to help prevent the workpiece from binding and burning.

   The argument is that this offset adjustment reduces the chance of kickback by alleviating potential binding that may occur between the backside of the blade and fence. The trade-off is slightly less accurate cuts.

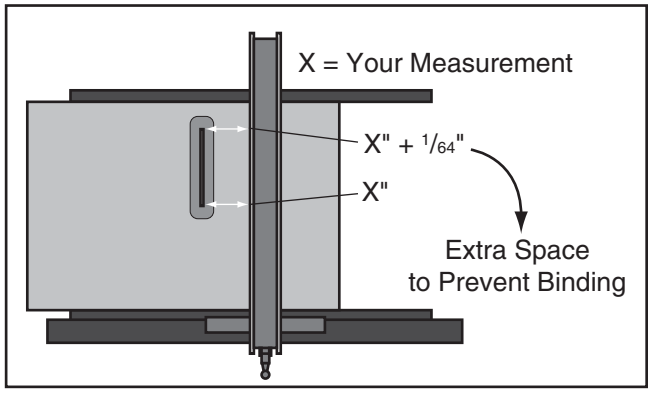


Figure 94. Adjusting fence with a 1/64" offset.

Fence Scale Calibration

The fence scale indicator window, shown in **Figure 95**, can be calibrated with the fence scale if you notice that your cuts do not accurately match what is shown on the fence scale.

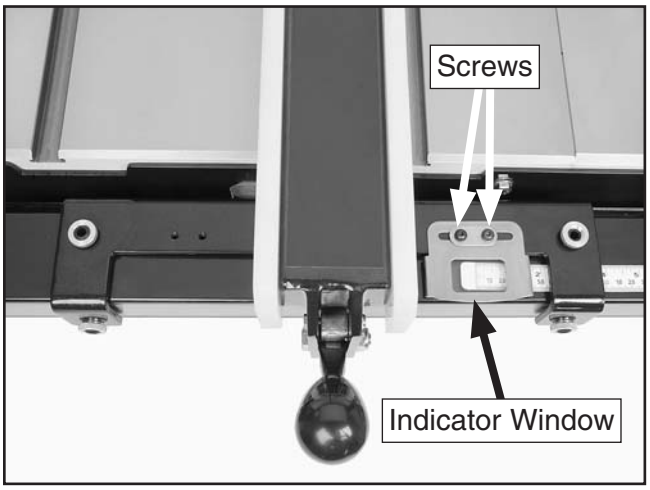


Figure 95. Fence indicator window.

The indicator adjusts by loosening the two mounting screws and sliding it in the desired direction.

Tools Needed	**Qty**
Hex Wrench 2.5mm	1
Scrap Piece of Wood	1

To calibrate the fence scale indicator windows:

1. Position and lock the fence at 13", as indicated by the scale, cut your scrap piece of wood.

2. Reposition and lock the fence at 12", as indicated by the scale.

3. Flip your scrap piece of wood over, placing the side that was cut in **Step 2** against the fence, and cut your scrap piece of wood.

4. Measure the width of the freshly cut workpiece with a tape measure. The workpiece width should be exactly 12". If it is not, then adjust the indicator window to match the width of the workpiece.

Miter Gauge Adjustments

The miter gauge can be adjusted so it is perpendicular to the blade and so it is snug in the T-slot.

Tools Needed	Qty
90° Square	1
45° Square	1
Hex Wrench 2.5mm	1
Hex Wrench 2mm	1
Hex Wrench 3mm	1

Checking/Setting 90° Stops

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Slide the miter gauge into the T-slot on the table.

3. Loosen the miter gauge lock knob, pull out the positive stop knob, then pivot the miter gauge body to 90° so the stop knob springs into position.

4. Place the square evenly against the face of the miter gauge and the blade, as shown in **Figure 96**.

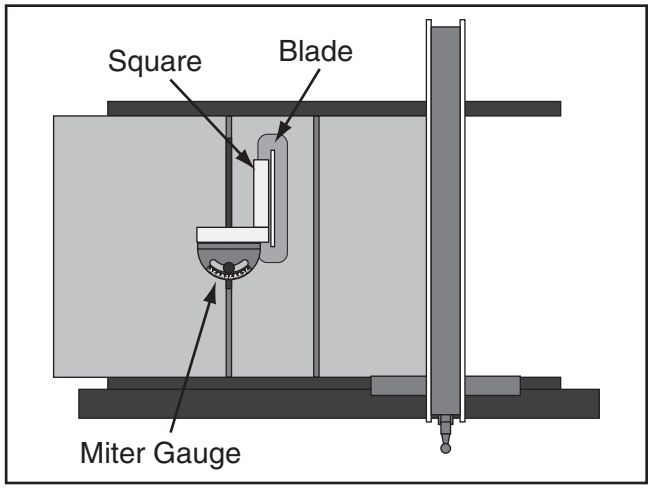


Figure 96. Checking 90° stop on miter gauge.

—If the square touches the miter body and the body of the blade (not the teeth) evenly at the same time, then it is square to the blade and the 90° stop is set correctly. No further adjustments are necessary.

—If the square does not touch the miter body and blade body evenly at the same time, then proceed to **Step 5**.

5. Loosen the button head cap screws on the positive stop knob block (see **Figure 97**), adjust the miter body until it is flush with the square, then tighten the screws.

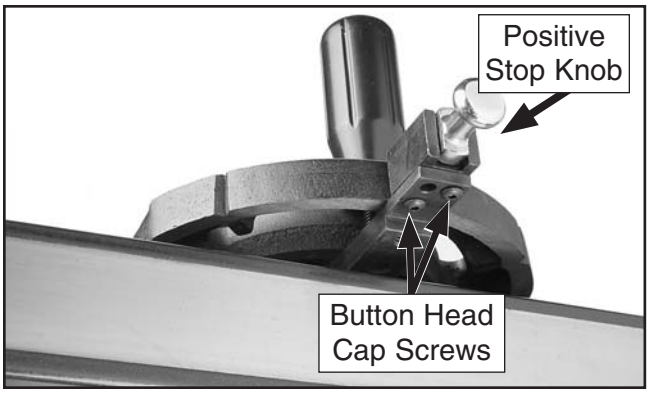


Figure 97. Screws for adjusting miter gauge body.

6. Loosen the screw on the front of the miter bar, adjust the pointer to 0°, then tighten the screw.

Adjusting Miter Bar Tightness

The miter bar can be adjusted so it fits more tightly in the miter slot.

To adjust the miter bar tightness:

1. Loosen the cap screw on each guide block (**Figure 98**), adjust the set screws as needed, then tighten the cap screw.

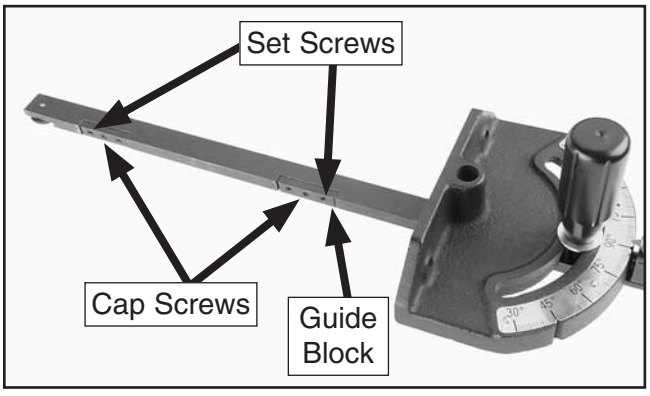


Figure 98. Screws for adjusting miter bar in miter slot.

Belt Tension & Replacement

The three V-belts stretch slightly as the saw is used. Most of the belt stretching will happen during the first 16 hours of use, but it may continue in small increments through continued use.

Tools Needed	Qty
Wrenches 18mm	2

Tensioning Belt

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Lower the blade completely, then open the motor cabinet.

3. Loosen the hex nuts on the motor shown in **Figure 99**, and pivot the motor up and down to make sure that it is movable.

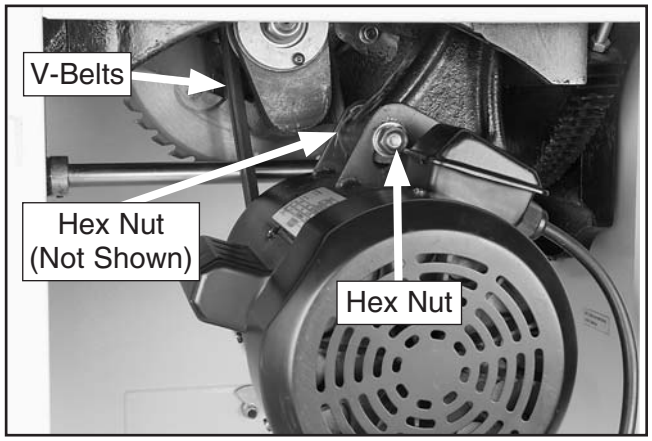


Figure 99. Motor mounting nut.

4. Press down on the motor with one hand to keep the belt tension tight and tighten the hex nuts.

5. Press each V-belt in the center to check belt tension.

   The belts are correctly tensioned when there is approximately ½" deflection when they are pushed with moderate pressure, as shown in **Figure 100**.

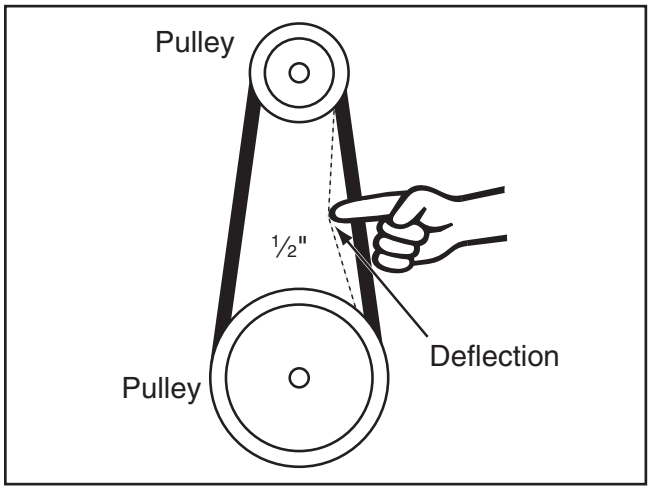


Figure 100. Checking belt tension.

   —If there is more than ½" deflection when the V-belts are pushed with moderate pressure, loosen the hex nuts, adjust the motor downward, then tighten the hex nuts.

6. Close the motor access cover.

Replacing Belt

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!

2. Lower the blade completely, then open the motor access cover.

3. Loosen the hex nuts that secure the motor (see **Figure 99**) and raise the motor fully to remove tension on the V-belts. Roll the V-belts off of the arbor and motor pulleys.

4. While continuing to raise the motor, install a new matching set of V-belts onto the pulleys, lower the motor to tension the V-belts, then tighten the hex nuts.

5. Follow **Step 5** in the **Tensioning Belt** subsection to check V-belt tension.

6. Close the motor access cover.

SECTION 8: WIRING

These pages are current at the time of printing. However, in the spirit of improvement, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Study this section carefully. If there are differences between your machine and what is shown in this section, call Technical Support at (570) 546-9663 for assistance BEFORE making any changes to the wiring on your machine.

⚠WARNING
Wiring Safety Instructions

1. **SHOCK HAZARD.** Working on wiring that is connected to a power source is extremely dangerous. Touching electrified parts will result in personal injury including but not limited to severe burns, electrocution, or death. Disconnect the power from the machine before servicing electrical components!

2. **QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN.** Due to the inherent hazards of electricity, only a qualified electrician should perform wiring tasks on this machine. If you are not a qualified electrician, get help from one before attempting any kind of wiring job.

3. **WIRE CONNECTIONS.** All connections must be tight to prevent wires from loosening during machine operation. Double-check all wires disconnected or connected during any wiring task to ensure tight connections.

4. **WIRE/COMPONENT DAMAGE.** Damaged wires or components increase the risk of serious personal injury, fire, or machine damage. If you notice that any wires or components are damaged while performing a wiring task, replace those wires or components before completing the task.

5. **MODIFICATIONS.** Using aftermarket parts or modifying the wiring beyond what is shown in the diagram may lead to unpredictable results, including serious injury or fire.

6. **MOTOR WIRING.** The motor wiring shown in these diagrams is current at the time of printing, but it may not match your machine. Always use the wiring diagram inside the motor junction box.

7. **CAPACITORS.** Some capacitors store an electrical charge for up to five minutes after being disconnected from the power source. To avoid being shocked, wait at least this long before working on capacitors.

8. **CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS.** You MUST follow the requirements on **Page 15** when connecting your machine to a power source.

9. **EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES.** If you are experiencing difficulties understanding the information included in this section, contact our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663.

NOTICE

The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can view these pages in color at www.grizzly.com.

COLOR KEY

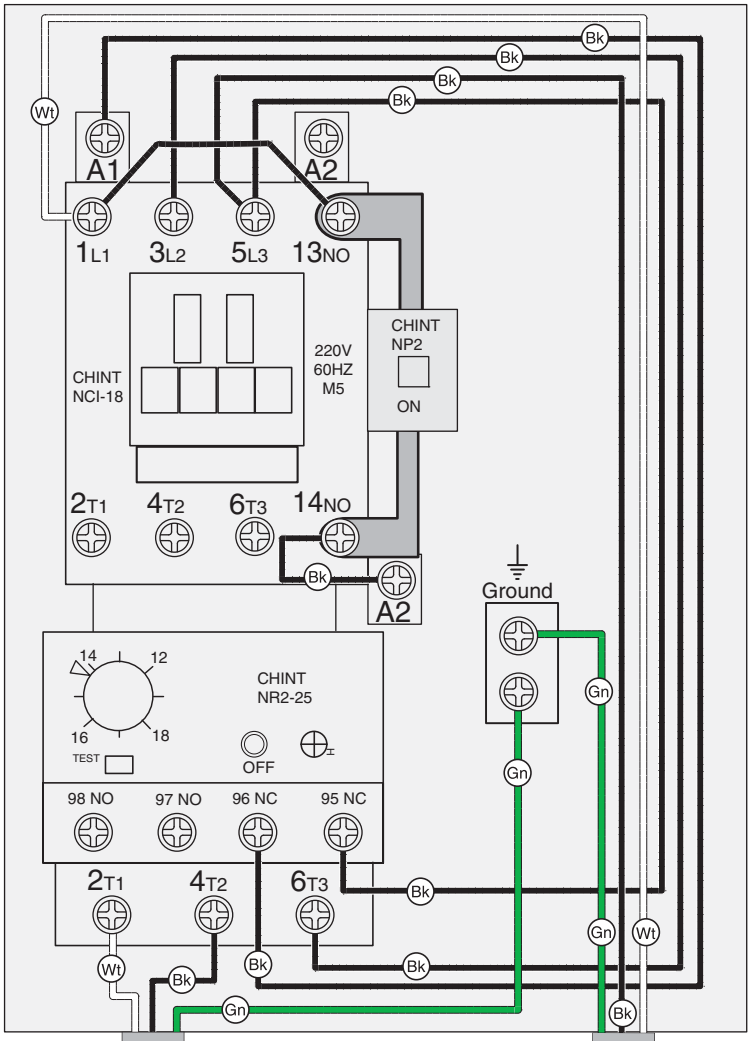
BLACK	Bk	BLUE	Bl	YELLOW	Yl	LIGHT BLUE	Lb
WHITE	Wt	BROWN	Br	YELLOW GREEN	Yg	BLUE WHITE	Bw
GREEN	Gn	GRAY	Gy	PURPLE	Pu	TURQUOISE	Tu
RED	Rd	ORANGE	Or	PINK	Pk		

Model G0690/G0691 Wiring Diagram

Figure 101. Magnetic switch.

Figure 102. Motor wiring.

Figure 103.
Run capacitor.



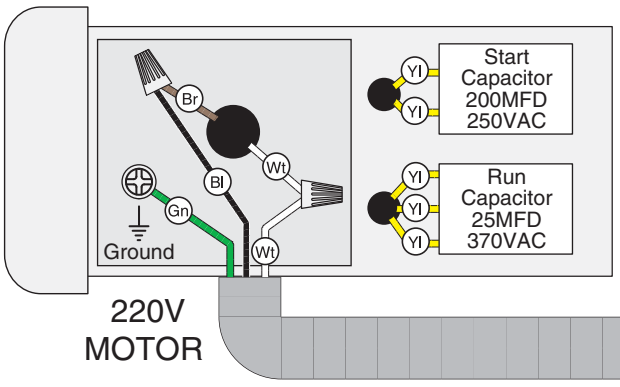
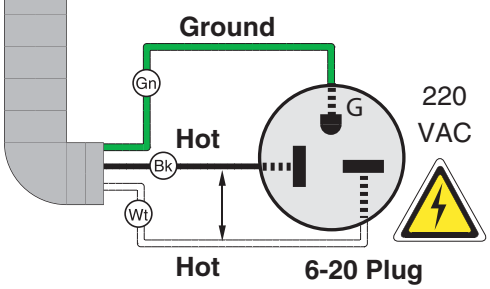


Figure 104. Start capacitor.



STOP

READ ELECTRICAL SAFETY ON PAGE 62!

SECTION 9: PARTS

Table Saw Body Breakdown

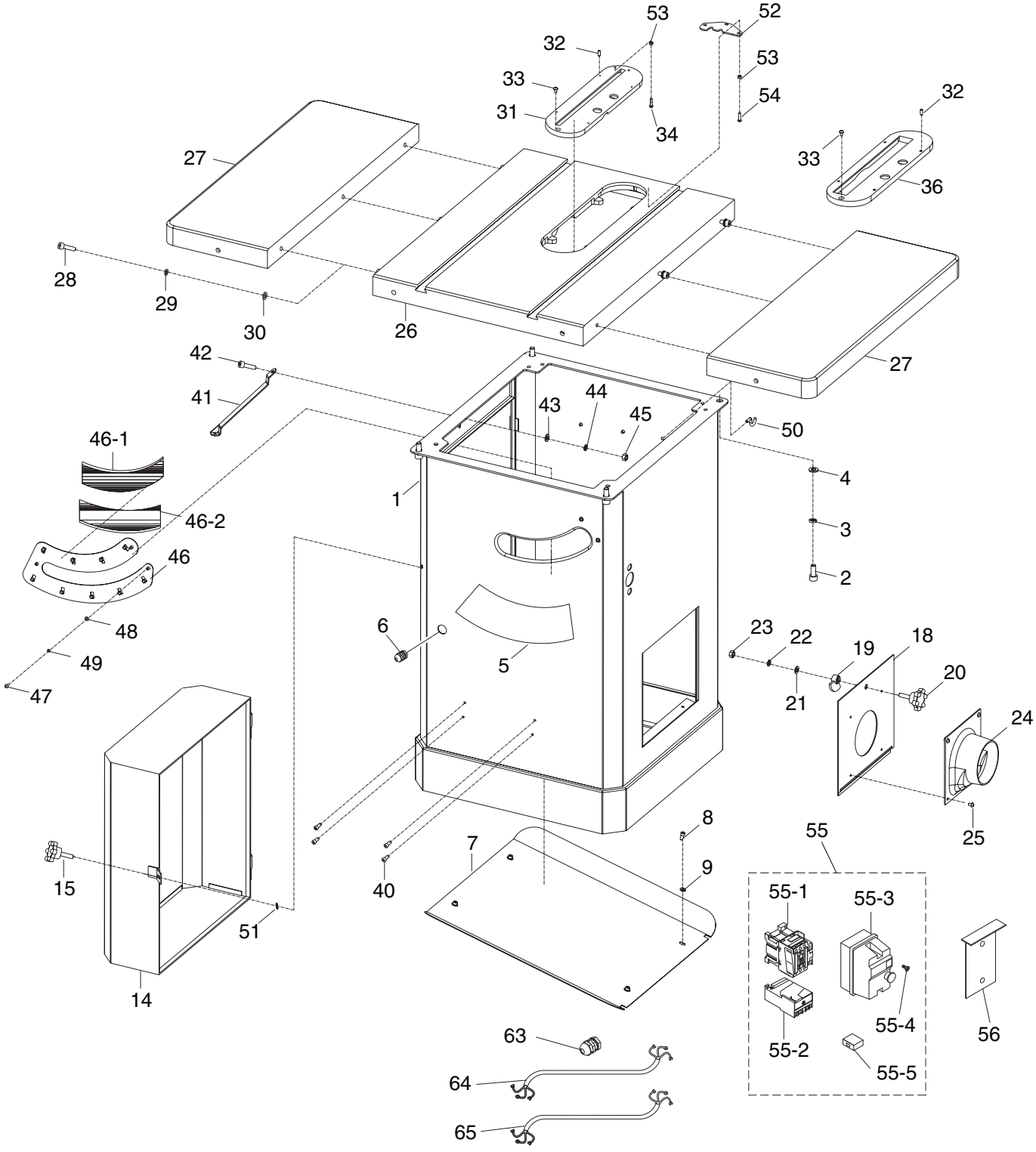
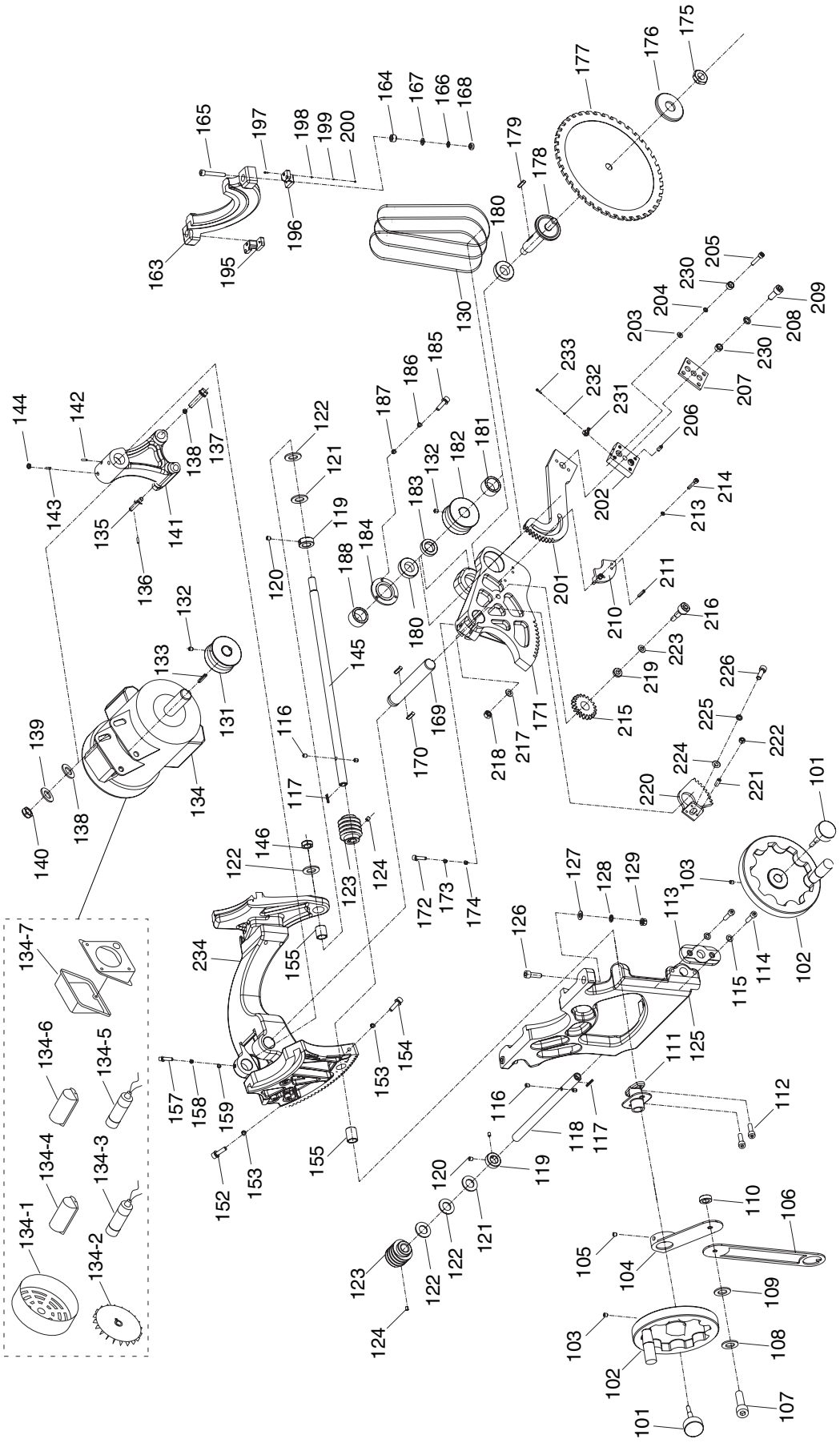


Table Saw Body Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	P0690001	CABINET
2	PSB88M	CAP SCREW M10-1.25 X 25
3	PLW06M	LOCK WASHER 10MM
4	PW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
5	P0690005	ANGLE SCALE
6	P0690006	STRAIN RELIEF
7	P0690007	CABINET PLATE
8	PS14M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 12
9	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
14	P0690014	MOTOR COVER
15	P0690015	KNOB M6-1
18	P0690018	CLEANOUT DOOR
19	P0690019	DOOR LATCH
20	P0690020	KNOB M8-1.25
21	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
22	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
23	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
24	P0690024	DUST HOOD
25	PS05M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
26	P0690026	TABLE
27	P0690027	EXTENSION WING
28	PSB13M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 30
29	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
30	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
31	P0690031	STD TABLE INSERT
32	PSS53M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 12
33	PS08M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 12
34	PS06M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 20

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
36	P0690036	DADO TABLE INSERT
40	P0690040	NAME PLATE RIVET
41	P0690041	SHIPPING BRACE
42	PB74M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 20
43	PW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
44	PLW06M	LOCK WASHER 10MM
45	PN02M	HEX NUT M10-1.5
46	P0690046	DUST CLIP
46-1	P0690046-1	UPPER BRUSH
46-2	P0690046-2	LOWER BRUSH
47	PS02M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 12
48	PW05M	FLAT WASHER 4MM
49	PLW02M	LOCK WASHER 4MM
50	P0690050	HOOK
51	PTLW13M	INT TOOTH WASHER 6MM
52	P0690052	LIMIT PLATE
53	PN06M	HEX NUT M5-.8
54	PS06M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 20
55	P069055	MAG SWITCH ASSEMBLY MS-15
55-1	P069055-1	CONTACTOR CHINT NC1-18
55-2	P069055-2	OL RELAY CHINT NR2-25 12~18
55-3	P069055-3	SWITCH BOX FRONT/BACK
55-4	P069055-4	MAG SWITCH COVER SCREW
55-5	P069055-5	ON/OFF SWITCH CHINT NP2
56	P069056	SWITCH BRACKET
63	P069063	STRAIN RELIEF
64	P069064	MOTOR CORD 14AWG X 3C
65	P069065	POWER CORD 14AWG X 3C

Trunnion Assembly Breakdown



Trunnion Assembly Parts List

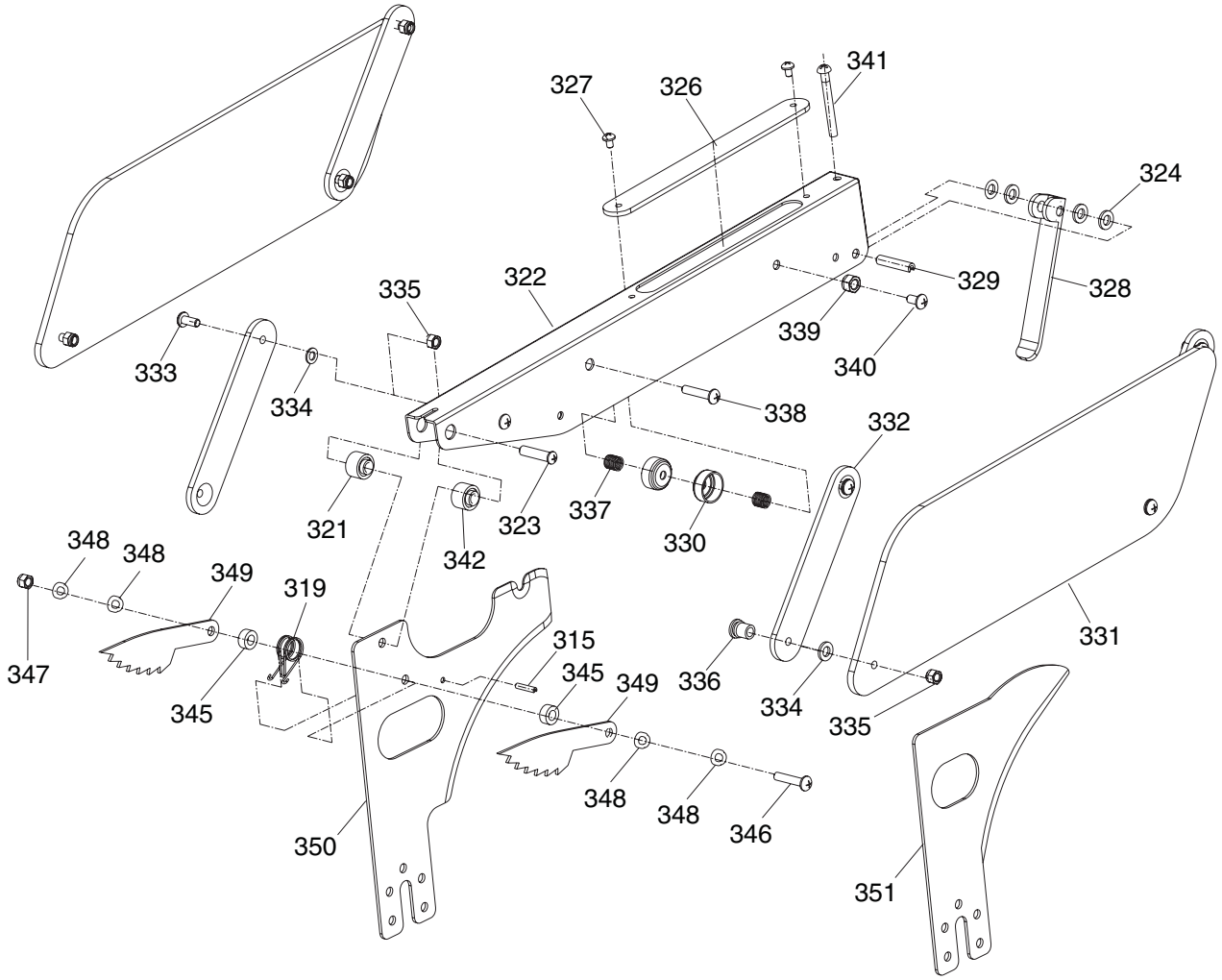
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
101	P0690101	HANDWHEEL LOCK
102	P0690102	HANDWHEEL
103	PSS53M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 12
104	P0690104	ANGLE POINTER-1
105	PSS26M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 6
106	P0690106	ANGLE POINTER-2
107	PSB26M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 12
108	PLW03M	LOCK WASHER 6MM
109	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
110	PN01M	HEX NUT M6-1
111	P0690111	ANGLE POINTER BRACKET
112	PSB38M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25
113	P0690113	PLATE
114	PSB31M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
115	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
116	P0690116	PIN-LOCK-SHAFT
117	P0690117	KEY 5 X 5 X 36
118	P0690118	ANGLE SHAFT
119	P0690119	LOCK COLLAR
120	PSS03M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 8
121	PLW12M	LOCK WASHER 18MM
122	P0690122	COPPER WASHER 18MM
123	P0690123	WORM
124	PSS01M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 10
125	P0690125	FRONT TRUNNION
126	PSB72M	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 30
127	PW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
128	PLW06M	LOCK WASHER 10MM
129	PN02M	HEX NUT M10-1.5
130	P0690130	BELT SPZ 625
131	P0690131	MOTOR PULLEY
132	PSS53M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 12
133	PK12M	KEY 5 X 5 X 30
134	P0690134	MOTOR 3HP 220V 1-PH
134-1	P0690134-1	FAN COVER
134-2	P0690134-2	MOTOR FAN
134-3	P0690134-3	R CAP 25M 370V 1-3/4 X 3
134-4	P0690134-4	CAPACITOR COVER
134-5	P0690134-5	S CAP 200M 250V 1-1/4 X 2-3/4
134-6	P0690134-6	CAPACITOR COVER
134-7	P0690134-7	WIRING JUNCTION BOX
135	P0690135	ORIENTATION PIN
136	P0690136	ROLL PIN 4 X 28
137	PB121M	HEX BOLT M12-1.75 X 100
138	PW06M	FLAT WASHER 12MM
139	PLW05M	LOCK WASHER 12MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
140	PN09M	HEX NUT M12-1.75
141	P0690141	MOTOR FRAME SUPPORT
142	PSS14M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 12
143	PSS19M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 30
144	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
145	P0690145	HIGH SHAFT
146	P0690146	LOCK NUT M18-1.5
152	PB09M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 20
153	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
154	PB20M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 35
155	P0690155	FLANGE CASTING SLEEVE
157	PSS20M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
158	P0690158	COMPRESSION SPRING
159	P0690159	BALL
163	P0690163	REAR TRUNNION
164	P0690164	ADJUST BOLT
165	PSB13M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 30
166	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
167	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
168	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
169	P0690169	HIGH SHAFT
170	PK44M	KEY 6 X 6 X 50
171	P0690171	GEARED BEARING HOUSING
172	PB116M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 45
173	PLW06M	LOCK WASHER 10MM
174	PW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
175	P0690175	ARBOR NUT
176	P0690176	ARBOR FLANGE
177	P0690177	BLADE (OPTIONAL)
178	P0690178	BLADE ARBOR
179	PK12M	KEY 5 X 5 X 30
180	P6005	BALL BEARING 6005 ZZ
181	P0690181	COLLAR BLADE ARBOR
182	P0690182	ARBOR PULLEY
183	P0690183	COLLAR BLADE ARBOR
184	P0690184	FLANGE RING
185	PS08M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 12
186	PLW01M	LOCK WASHER 5MM
187	PW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM
188	P0690188	LOCK NUT M16-1.5
195	P0690195	LEFT BRACKET
196	P0690196	RIGHT BRACKET
197	PSB13M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 30
198	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
199	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
200	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
201	P0690201	BULL GEAR
202	P0690202	SPLITTER ADJUST BLOCK
203	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
204	PLW03M	LOCK WASHER 6MM
205	PSB06M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 25
206	PSS04M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 12
207	P0690207	SPLITTER TIGHTEN CLIP
208	PLW03M	LOCK WASHER 6MM
209	PB08M	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 20
210	P0690210	ORIENTATION BAR
211	PRP49M	ROLL PIN 5 X 25
213	PLW01M	LOCK WASHER 5MM
214	PSB38M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25
215	P0690215	GEAR
216	PSB47M	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 40

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
217	PW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
218	PLN05M	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
219	P0690219	GEAR SLEEVE
220	P0690220	PLATE GEAR
221	PSS25M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 20
222	PN01M	HEX NUT M6-1
223	PWF10M	FENDER WASHER 10MM
224	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
225	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
226	PSB14M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
230	P0690230	SPACER
231	P0690231	POSITION PIN SET
232	PLW02M	LOCK WASHER 4MM
233	PSS22M	SET SCREW M4-.7 X 12
234	P0690234	TRUNNION

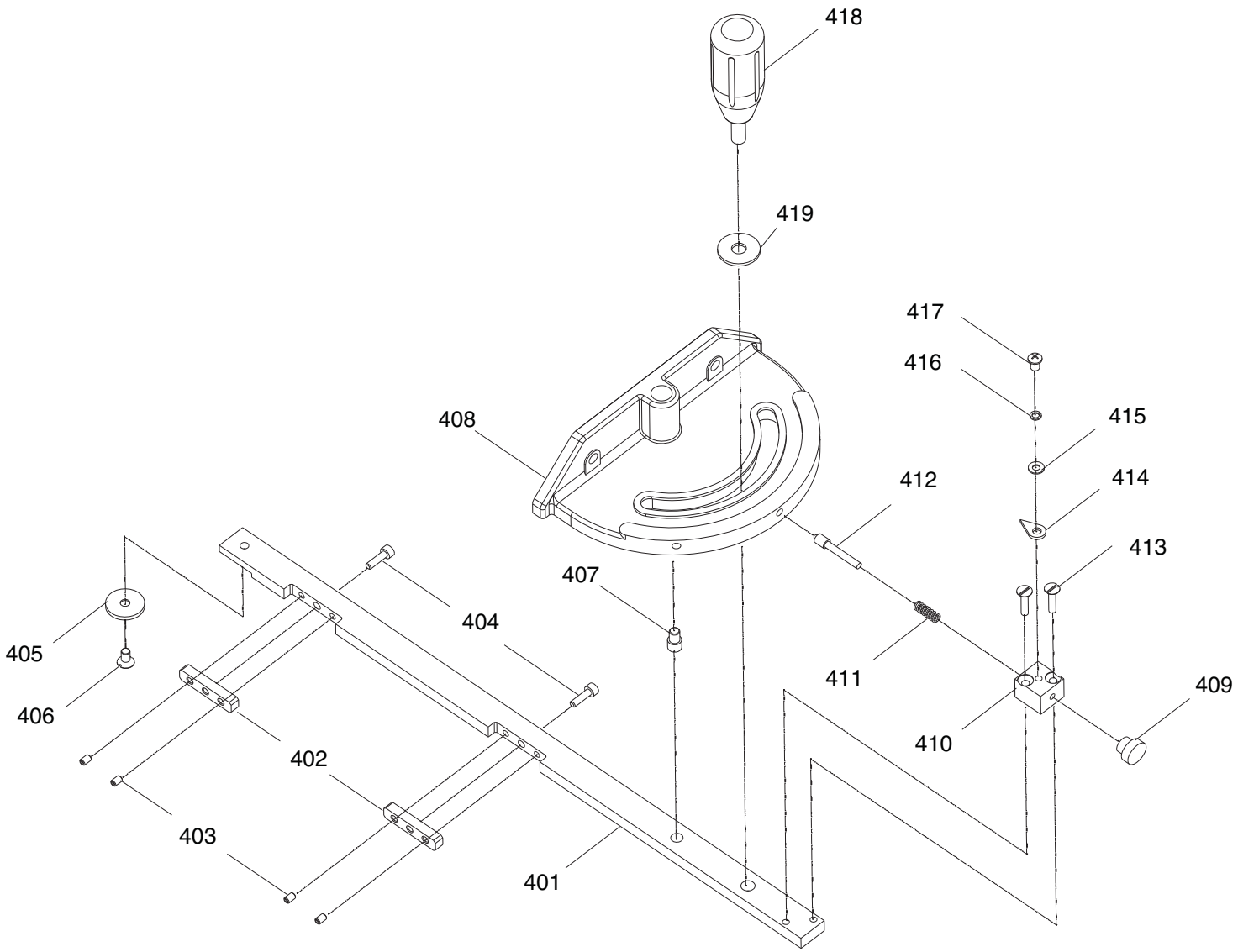
Blade Guard Breakdown



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
315	PRP39M	ROLL PIN 4 X 20
319	P0690319	TORSION SPRING
321	P0690321	SPACER
322	P0690322	SUPPORTING ARM
323	PS47M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 25
324	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
326	P0690326	TOP GUARD
327	PS17M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6
328	P0690328	FRONT GUARD
329	PRP46M	ROLL PIN 6 X 28
330	P0690330	SPACER
331	P0690331	SIDE GUARD
332	P0690332	GUARD SUPPORT
333	PFH05M	FLAT HD SCR M5-.8 X 12
334	PW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
335	PLN02M	LOCK NUT M5-.8
336	P0690336	SPECIAL SCR M5-.8 X 15
337	P0690337	SPRING-SPLITTER-ARM
338	PS22M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25
339	PLN02M	LOCK NUT M5-.8
340	PS09M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
341	PS83M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 45
342	P0690342	SPACER
345	P0690345	SPACER
346	PB42M	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 20
347	PLN02M	LOCK NUT M5-.8
348	PW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM
349	P0690349	PAWL
350	P0690350	SPLITTER
351	P0690351	RIVING KNIFE

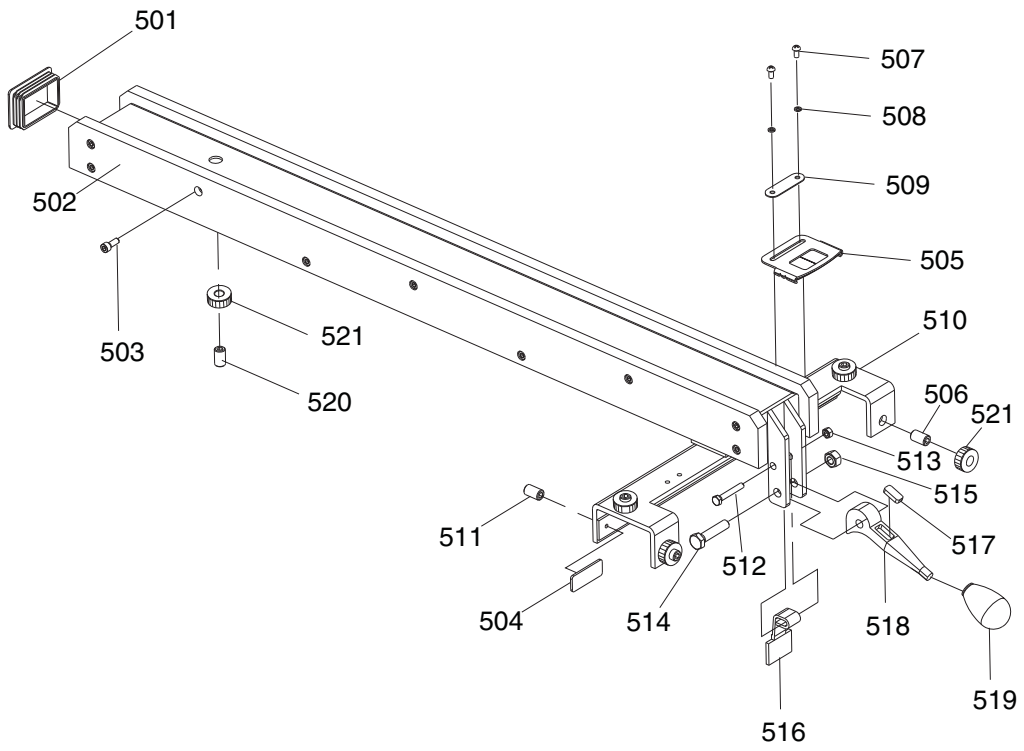
Miter Gauge Breakdown



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
401	P0690401	MITER BAR
402	P0690402	GIB
403	PSS79M	SET SCREW M4-.7 X 6
404	PSB41M	CAP SCREW M4-.7 X 14
405	P0690405	MITER RING
406	PFH30M	FLAT HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
407	P0690407	MITER BODY PIVOT PIN
408	P0690408	MITER GAUGE BODY
409	P0690409	MITER STOP PIN KNOB
410	P0690410	MITER STOP PIN BLOCK

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
411	P0690411	COMPRESSION SPRING
412	P0690412	MITER STOP PIN
413	P0690413	FLAT HD SCR M4-.7 X 20
414	P0690414	POINTER MITER GAUGE
415	PW05M	FLAT WASHER 4MM
416	PLW02M	LOCK WASHER 4MM
417	PS07M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 8
418	P0690418	MITER KNOB
419	PWF08M	FENDER WASHER 8MM

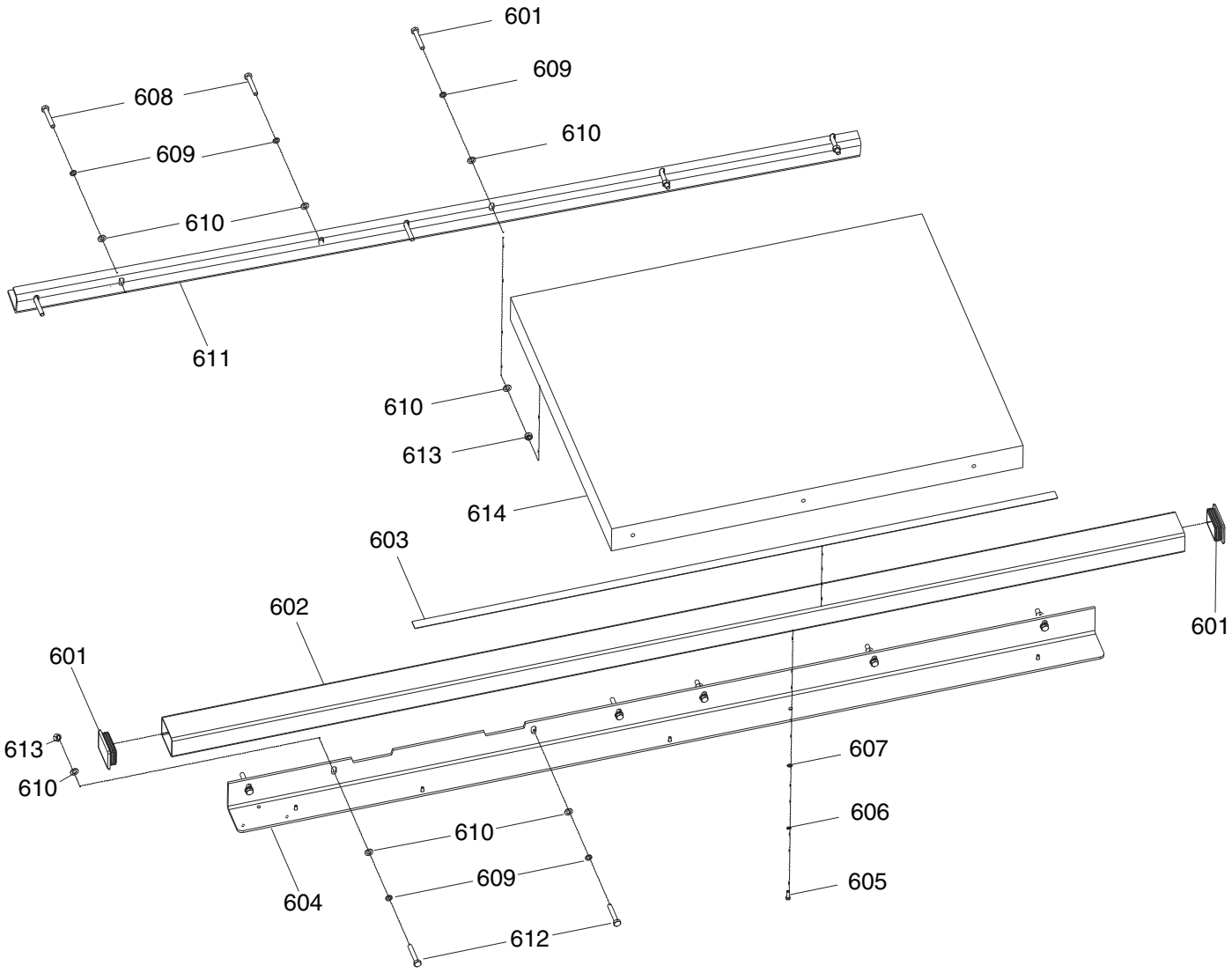
Fence Breakdown



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
501	P0690501	FENCE INSERT
502	P0690502	FENCE FACE
503	PSB01M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
504	P0690504	GLIDE PAD
505	P0690505	FENCE SCALE WINDOW
506	P0690506	SET SCREW M12-1.75 X 15
507	PS09M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
508	PLW01M	LOCK WASHER 5MM
509	P0690509	INDICATOR
510	P0690510	FENCE BODY
511	P0690511	SET SCREW

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
512	PB47M	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 40
513	PLN03M	LOCK NUT M6-1
514	PB116M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 45
515	PLN10M	LOCK NUT M10-1.25
516	P0690516	CAM FOOT
517	P0690517	MAGNET
518	P0690518	CAM
519	P0690519	FENCE LOCK KNOB
520	PSS32M	SET SCREW M12-1.75 X 30
521	P0690521	SPECIAL LOCKING NUT M12-1.75

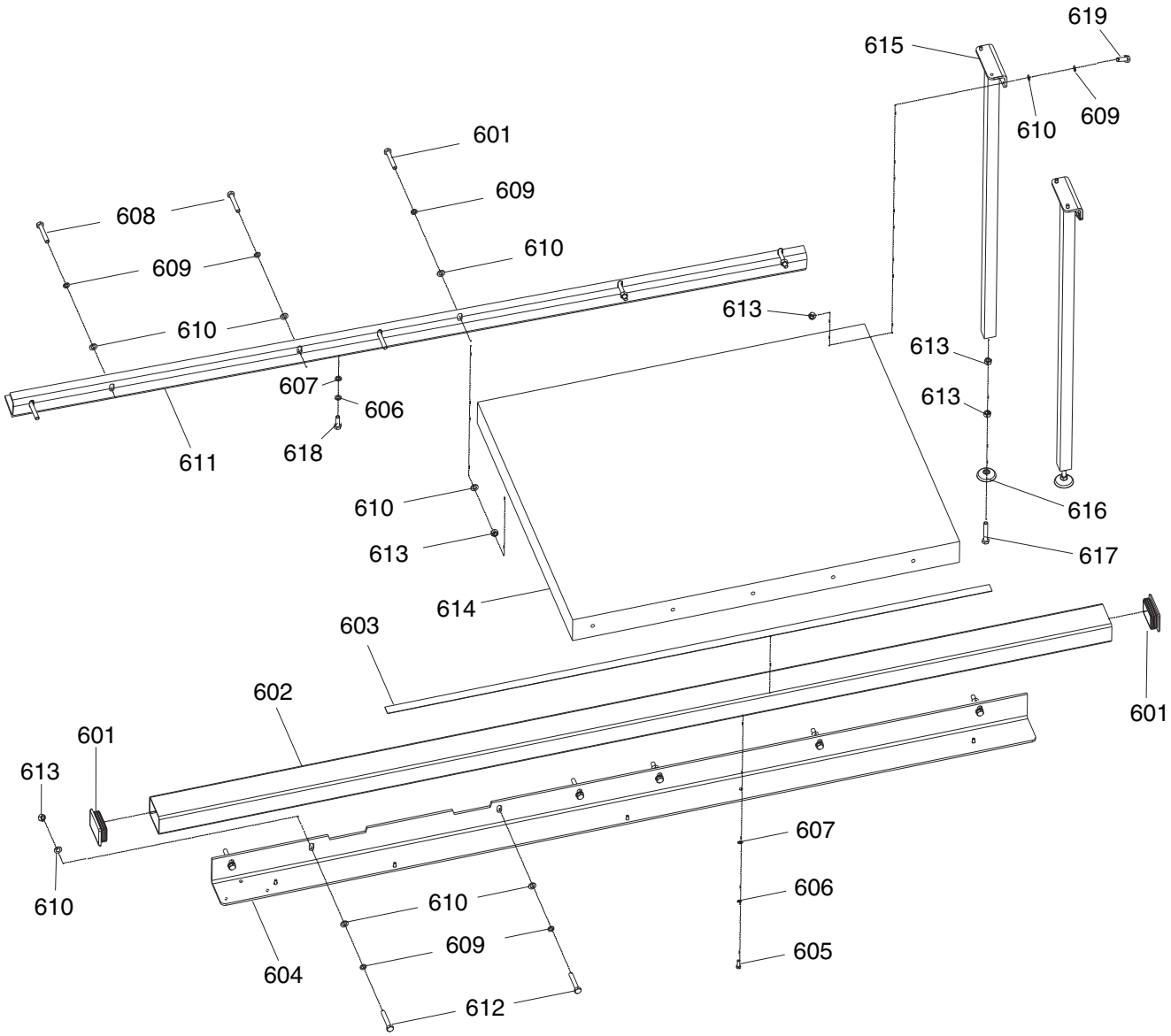
Model G0690 Extension Table Breakdown



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
601	P0690601	FENCE INSERT
602	P0690602	GUIDE TUBE
603	P0690603	SCALE
604	P0690604	FRONT RAIL
605	PSB01M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
606	PLW03M	LOCK WASHER 6MM
607	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
608	PB11	HEX BOLT 5/16-18 X 1-1/2
609	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
610	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
611	P0690611	REAR RAIL
612	PB126M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 40
613	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
614	P0690614	TABLE BOARD

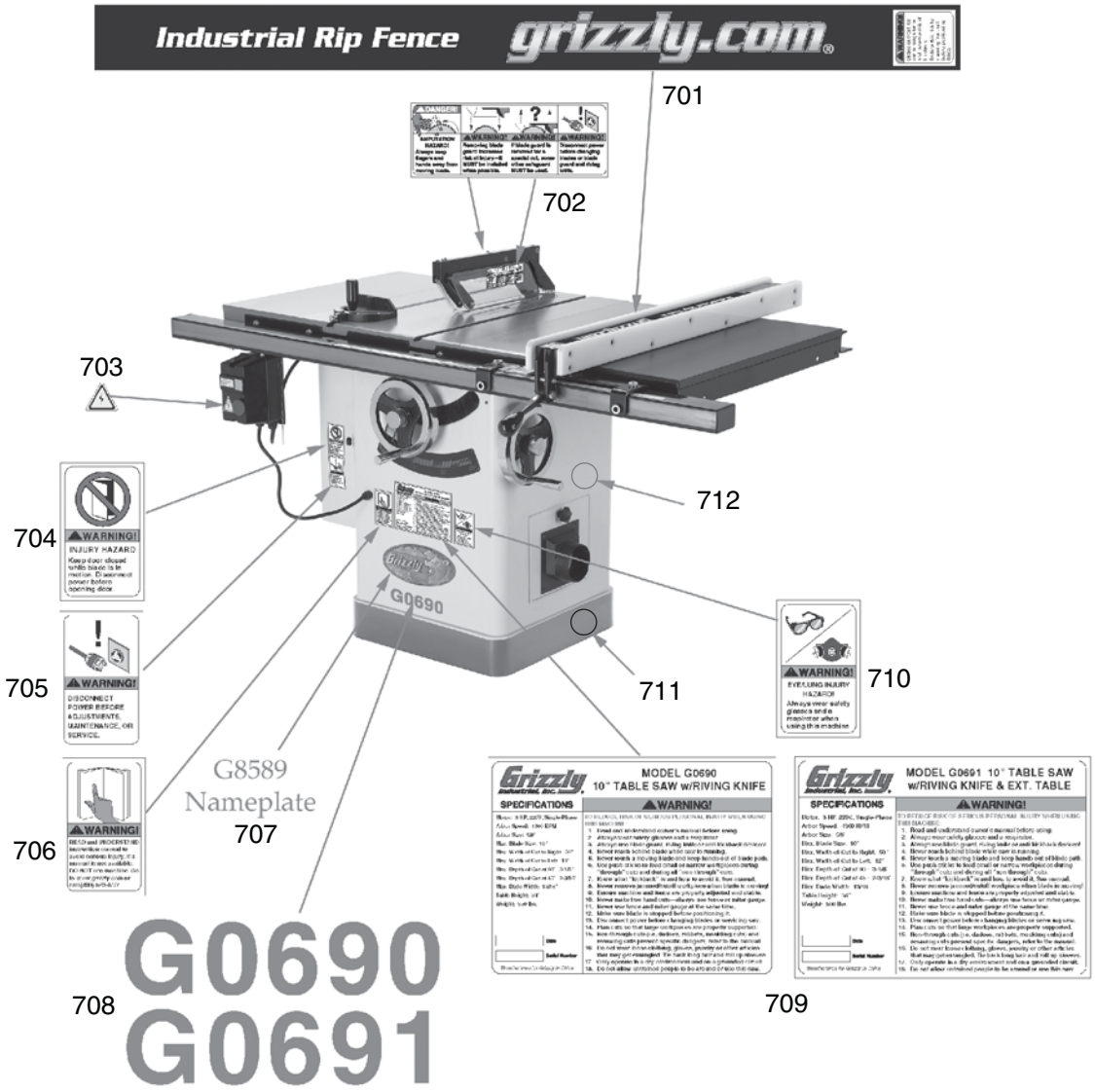
Model G0691 Extension Table Breakdown



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
601	P0691601	FENCE INSERT
602	P0691602	GUIDE TUBE
603	P0691603	SCALE
604	P0691604	FRONT RAIL
605	PSB01M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
606	PLW03M	LOCK WASHER 6MM
607	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
608	PB11	HEX BOLT 5/16-18 X 1-1/2
609	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
610	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
611	P0691611	REAR RAIL
612	PB126M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 40
613	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
614	P0691614	TABLE BOARD
615	P0691615	BRACKET
616	P0691616	BRACKET SUPPORT
617	PB28M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 60
618	PSB01M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
619	PSB14M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20

Table Saw Body Breakdown



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
701	P0690701	FENCE LABEL
702	P0690702	GUARD LABEL
703	PLABEL-14	ELECTRICITY LABEL
704	P0690704	KEEP CLOSED LABEL
705	PLABEL-63	UNPLUG POWER LABEL
706	PLABEL-12A	READ MANUAL LABEL
707	G8589	GRIZZLY NAMEPLATE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
708	P0690708	MODEL # LABEL G0690
708	P0691708	MODEL # LABEL G0691
709	P0690709	MACHINE ID LABEL G0690
709	P0691709	MACHINE ID LABEL G0691
710	PLABEL-43	GLASSES RESPIRATOR LABEL
711	PPAINT-1	"GRIZZLY GREEN" PAINT
712	PPAINT-11	"PUTTY" PAINT

⚠WARNING

Safety labels warn about machine hazards and ways to prevent injury. The owner of this machine MUST maintain the original location and readability of the labels on the machine. If any label is removed or becomes unreadable, REPLACE that label before using the machine again. Contact Grizzly at (800) 523-4777 or www.grizzly.com to order new labels.

Grizzly Industrial, Inc. WARRANTY CARD

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Email _____ Invoice # _____

Model # _____ Order # _____ Serial # _____

The following information is given on a voluntary basis. It will be used for marketing purposes to help us develop better products and services. ***Of course, all information is strictly confidential.***

1. How did you learn about us?

____ Advertisement ____ Friend ____ Catalog
____ Card Deck ____ Website ____ Other:

2. Which of the following magazines do you subscribe to?

____ Cabinet Maker
____ Family Handyman
____ Hand Loader
____ Handy
____ Home Shop Machinist
____ Journal of Light Cont.
____ Live Steam
____ Model Airplane News
____ Modeltec
____ Old House Journal
____ Popular Mechanics
____ Popular Science
____ Popular Woodworking
____ Practical Homeowner
____ Precision Shooter
____ Projects in Metal
____ RC Modeler
____ Rifle
____ Shop Notes
____ Shotgun News
____ Today's Homeowner
____ Wood
____ Wooden Boat
____ Woodshop News
____ Woodsmith
____ Woodwork
____ Woodworker West
____ Woodworker's Journal
____ Other:

3. What is your annual household income?

____ $20,000-$29,000 ____ $30,000-$39,000 ____ $40,000-$49,000
____ $50,000-$59,000 ____ $60,000-$69,000 ____ $70,000+

4. What is your age group?

____ 20-29 ____ 30-39 ____ 40-49
____ 50-59 ____ 60-69 ____ 70+

5. How long have you been a woodworker/metalworker?

____ 0-2 Years ____ 2-8 Years ____ 8-20 Years ____ 20+ Years

6. How many of your machines or tools are Grizzly?

____ 0-2 ____ 3-5 ____ 6-9 ____ 10+

7. Do you think your machine represents a good value? _____ Yes _____ No

8. Would you recommend Grizzly Industrial to a friend? _____ Yes _____ No

9. Would you allow us to use your name as a reference for Grizzly customers in your area?
Note: *We never use names more than 3 times.* _____ Yes _____ No

10. Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE

Place
Stamp
Here

GRIZZLY INDUSTRIAL, INC.
P.O. BOX 2069
BELLINGHAM, WA 98227-2069

FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE

Send a Grizzly Catalog to a friend:

Name_____

Street_____

City_____State_____Zip_____

TAPE ALONG EDGES--PLEASE DO NOT STAPLE

WARRANTY AND RETURNS

Grizzly Industrial, Inc. warrants every product it sells for a period of **1 year** to the original purchaser from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, repairs or alterations or lack of maintenance. This is Grizzly's sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant or represent that the merchandise complies with the provisions of any law or acts unless the manufacturer so warrants. In no event shall Grizzly's liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product and any legal actions brought against Grizzly shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom.

We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, contingent, special, or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

To take advantage of this warranty, contact us by mail or phone and give us all the details. We will then issue you a "Return Number,'' which must be clearly posted on the outside as well as the inside of the carton. We will not accept any item back without this number. Proof of purchase must accompany the merchandise.

The manufacturers reserve the right to change specifications at any time because they constantly strive to achieve better quality equipment. We make every effort to ensure that our products meet high quality and durability standards and we hope you never need to use this warranty.

Please feel free to write or call us if you have any questions about the machine or the manual.

Thank you again for your business and continued support. We hope to serve you again soon.

grizzly.com
TOOL WEBSITE

Buy Direct and Save with Grizzly®– Trusted, Proven and a Great Value!

Visit Our Website Today And Discover Why Grizzly® Is The Industry Leader!

- **SECURE ORDERING**
- **ORDERS SHIPPED WITHIN 24 HOURS**
- **E-MAIL RESPONSE WITHIN ONE HOUR**

-OR-

Call Today For A FREE Full Color Catalog

1-800-523-4777

VISA MasterCard DISCOVER NOVUS AMERICAN EXPRESS